The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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usiness over the Chicago & Pacific during the ar 1876.

The United States mails are now carried by is road from Chicago to Byron and all inter- ediate points, and the United States Express ompany do the express business over it. All ings considered, the Chicago & Pacific Rail- ad, notwithstanding the many difficulties that e projectors have had to contend with, is in a ir way to reach its final completion at an early y, and when it is completed it will contribute e share of business to the great Metropolis of e Northwest. He also stated that since the moval of the passenger depot from Goose land to the corner of Larrabee street and awthorn avenue the business had largely in- eased.

It is understood that the Chicago & Pacific ailroad is now negotiating with Mr. Osterberg, f the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Rail- oad, to join the two lines at Byron, Ill., and us create a new through line from Chicago to ock Island, which will be several miles shorter han the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rail- oad. The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis oad is now completed to Sterling, and has only o complete a line of about 35 miles from that oint to Byron, along the Rock River, to make he desired connection. It is understood that he people along the line are in favor of having he connection made, and even pushed beyond Rockford, and are willing to subscribe suffi- ent money to have the line completed.

It is also rumored that the Chicago & Iowa Rail- oad is trying to make a connection with the ockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, so as to pre- ent the Chicago & Pacific Railroad from se- uring an outlet by that line. Mr. Hinkley, the resident of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, how- ever, stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday hat there was no truth in the report, and that e has had no negotiations whatever looking to- ards a union with that line. However this may e, the Chicago & Pacific Railroad would un- oubtedly be the most desirable for the Rock- ord, Rock Island & St. Louis over which to ome into this city, as it runs direct to this point, hile the Chicago & Iowa has its terminus at urora, whence it has to run over the Burling- on & Quincy to come into this city.

THE PACIFIC BLOCKADE.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Feb. 2.—Advices from Tonoe, ev., this evening, say the Central Pacific pas- enger train that left Ogden Sunday evening is till at that place awaiting the clearing of the rack of snow. It is confidently expected that it ill get through some time to-night. The Utah Northern Railroad has been blocked since the last of January. From what information can e gained, it will probably be some days before rains will be able to pass the blockade. Mails nd passengers are brought over the divide in leighs.

THE QUINCY BRIDGE.

The representatives of the Chicago, Burling- on & Quincy, Hannibal & St. Joseph, Toledo, Wabash & Western, and other roads running ver the bridge at Quincy, Ill., held a conference t the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad ffice yesterday and agreed upon a schedule of ridge-tolls satisfactory to all concerned.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—Reliable information re- eived here states that, in view of the proposed ettlement of the French claims in New Found- and by the Government of Great Britain, the Government of the island has been urged to ake into anxious consideration the question of onfederation with the other North American rovinces.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—A special dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, says the Government as resigned in consequence of an adverse vote n the Legislative Assembly, and a new Ministry as been formed, under the leadership of Mr. Elliot.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—The *Free Press* to-day says hat the rumor of the disallowance by the Privy Council of the clause in the Supreme Court bill ebarring appeal is absolutely without founda- ion.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The steamships Indiana, rom Philadelphia; Prussian, from Portland; Victoria and France, from New York, have ar- rived.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Arrived, the steamship Egypt, from Liverpool.

William II., King of the Netherlands, onferred upon Dr. de Jongh a silver medal, special- struck for the purpose, as a reward for his valuable ervices to medicine in supplying the purest and most ffacious cod liver oil. The Dr. de Jongh's light-brown od liver oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, y all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & o., London. Sole agents for the United States, John . Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

DEATHS.

SALMONS—Feb. 2, at the residence of her daugh- er, 211 West Harrison street, Mrs. Mary A. Salmons, ged 81 years and 1 day.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NORTON—Feb. 1, at 2 p. m., Horace Norton, in his h year.

The funeral ceremonies will take place to-day at 10 a. at his late home, 167 Wabash-av. Interment to be taken to Graceland Cemetery. All friends of family are invited to attend without further notice.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

ecial attention given to sales of furniture, private dwellings, and at salesrooms.

UTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 3, at 9:30 o'clock,

At Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.

DRY GOODS,

, CLOTHING, WOOLENS, KNIT GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

12,000 YARDS

mbroidery Edgings and Insertings,

ies', Misses' and Children's Water Proof Cloaks at tion, Thursday Morning, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, at salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

oods Uncalled For.

e following goods, purchased by J. Johnson at our m Saturday, Jan. 31 last, will benold at our sale rday, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock a. m., unless paid for taken away, viz: Knabe Piano Forte, Stool, and e, M. T. Chamber Set, Marble Madonna, Side d, M. T. Table, Oil Painting, Chromo, and Parlor s. By order of the Mortgagee.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, NEW FURNITURE, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, URDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, at 9:30 o'clock, their Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

BANKRUPT SALE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

ceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.,

OF HENRY MOELLER, Bankrupt,

ore No. 566 West Chicago-av., Tuesday Morning, 8, at 10 o'clock. By order of R. E. Jenkins, As- e. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Y ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

THE AUCTION SALE

IES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

7 Madison-st., will be continued THIS MORN- at 10 o'clock; afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

AY MORNING, FEB. 4, at 9:30 o'clock

OUR WEEKLY SALE

T AUCTION.

The largest stock of New and Second-hand

URNITURE

n this city. New and second-hand Parlor Chamber Sets, Office Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, m-rooms and Kitchen Furniture, Lounges, Sofas, ots, Bureaus, Marble-top Tables, 10 crates ry in open lots, Plated Ware, Glassware, General andise, Cigars, &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By S. DINGEE & CO.,

ngers, 274 and 276 E. Madison, near the bridge.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

40 per cent under manufacturers' cost,

ARGE LINE OF NEW & HANDSOME

arlor, Chamber, Library, Dining-room, and

OFFICE FURNITURE.

day next, at 10 o'clock a. m., large AUCTION t Second-hand and New Household Goods and l Merchandise.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.

17 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st.

r Sale of Boots and Shoes at Auction

hursday Morning, Feb. 3, at 9:30 o'clock.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.'

ORDER DEPARTMENT.

New York Mills or Wamsutta Muslin, with Finest Linen.....$24 per doz.
" second " .....$21 "
" third " .....$18 "
12 per doz. Shirts extra if Cuffs are attached.

Our Linens are made to our order in Ireland, and are merely equaled in elegance of appearance and in durability.

With our extraordinary system of adapting the garments to the wearer, our superior workmanship in manufacture, and our exquisite finish in laundrying, the most perfect satisfaction may be relied upon.

37 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago,

And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.

A competent and reliable accountant of several years' experience desires a position as Cashier or Bookkeeper. Best of references and security given if desired. Address O 18, Tribune office.

GROCERIES.

Plain and Confection

CHOCOLATE,

COCOA, BROMA, &c., &c.

C. TATUM,

FAMILY GROCER.

146 East Madison-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Stores, Basements, and Flats, in the new block on State-st., fronting Congress-st. The rents will be made low to good tenants. Apply to R. G. YOUNG, or to JAS. B. WALKER, owner, at Room 6 Bryan Block.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

In Chicago and improved suburbs, in sums of $2,000 and upwards, made at current rates.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate in Chicago and vicinity; improved preferred. Funds in hand.

MEAD & COE, 158 LaSalle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAWNBROKERS' ESTABLISHMENT,

Doing good business, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry of all kinds, Clothing, Safe, Fixtures, Pistols, Guns, Show Cases, and Pledges, for sale cheap for cash. Owner wants to leave the city. Address M 30, Tribune office.

READING FREE! FOR STRANGERS AND CITIZENS.—DAILIES, WEEKLIES, and MONTHLIES from the principal Cities, States, and Canadas. Weeklies and Monthlies throughout Europe on file from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. at 129 Dearborn st. JOS. MACKIN.

COLLECTION AGENCY

DIG.

We settle estates in this and foreign countries, resurrect judgments, transfer and reinstate the same, investigate and adjudicate claims against the Government, and attend to all mercantile collections without charge unless collected. Send for circular.

FRASIER'S COLLECTION AGENCY,

State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between us, under the firm name of Godwin, Davis & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. James S. Kinkaid is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

W. A. GODWIN,
SAMUEL A. SQUIER,
HENRY A. DAVIS,
JAMES S. KINKAID,

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1876.

The undersigned having purchased the stock and good will of the late firm of Godwin, Davis & Co., will continue the Wholesale Furnishing Goods business at the same place, 42 and 44 Lake-st.

JAMES S. KINKAID & CO.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.

Why pay $20 and $30 when you can get the best full set of teeth at DR. McCHESNEY'S for $8. The finest and most fashionable resort in the city. Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STAR BALL LINE.

UNITED STATES & BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, Sailing regularly every month from Watson's Wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janerio, calling at St. Johns, Porto Rico.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons, Thursday, Feb. 3, at 3 p. m.

JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons, Wednesday, March 8.

J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons, Saturday, April 8.

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage, at reduced rates, apply to

J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents,
54 Pine-st., New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, via Plymouth. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

FRESHEIL, Daure.....Saturday, Feb. 5
AMERIQUE, Forsic.....Saturday, Feb. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $110 and $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $70; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $30, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DERBIGAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y.

ALLAN LINE

OCEAN STEAMERS,

VIA QUEBEC and VIA BALTIMORE.

Passage, all classes, between chief ports of Europe and America. CABIN and SALOON ACCOMMODATIONS UNEXCELLED.

Shortest Sea Route. Superior Ships. Experienced Officers. Disciplined Crews. SAFETY THE GOVERNING RULE. Three weekly sailings.

EMIGRANT AND STEERAGE PASSAGE, the very best in all respects, at lowest rates.

Apply to ALLAN & CO.,
72 and 74 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

National Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, 4,187 tons.....Saturday, Feb. 5, at 12 noon.
HELVETIA, 4,374 tons.....Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 p. m.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, 4,347 tons.....Saturday, Feb. 5, at 12 noon.
CANADA, 4,276 tons.....Thursday, Feb. 17, at 10 a. m.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $28 currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.

Apply to P. B. LARSON,
Northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

Twice a Week between New York and Bristol (England) direct.

TORNWALLA, Stamper.....Saturday, Jan. 29
ARAGON, Symons.....

Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $28. Excursion Tickets, $120. Prepaid Steerage certificates for sale. Apply at General Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STOCKTON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Bids will be received for the purchase or lease of the Stockton Hotel, Cape May. The Hotel contains 315 rooms, furnished and appointed completely, being ready for immediate occupation. The ground contains an area of about 13 acres, fronting directly upon the Ocean. A Cottage adjoins the Hotel, and contains 8 rooms, handsomely furnished, with 3 rooms in attic. No proposals less than $225,000 will be considered, with payment of $75,000 down on delivery of deed and possession, balance to be secured by mortgage on chattels and real estate with policies of insurance. If not sold or leased the Hotel will be opened for guests early in June, under the management of the Stockton Hotel Company, and its reputation maintained as the very best and most comfortable Sea-Side Hotel on the Atlantic Coast. Address G. M. DORRANCE,
Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa.

WASHINGTON.

Proposition to Modify Certain Provisions of the Refunding Act.

The Limit of the Four-and-a-Half Per Cents Extended to Thirty Years.

How Unpatriotic Germans Take Advantage of Our Naturalization Treaty.

Eleven Thousand of These Persons in Fatherland Exempt from Military Duty.

The Banking Committee Favor the Repeal of the Resumption Act.

European Governments Decline to Act on Fish's Recent Circular.

The Inharmonious Democracy Again Caught Napping in the House.

Hale, of Maine, Succeeds in Developing a Little Southern Sentiment.

Gigantic Schemes which Northern Democrats Fear to Encounter.

THE REFUNDING ACT.

PROPOSITION TO EXTEND THE TIME FOR NEGOTIATING THE 4½ PER CENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—A bill introduced in the House by Mr. Wood for the purpose of amending the Refunding act was the subject of careful consideration by the Committee on Ways and Means to-day. The Secretary of the Treasury, who had been requested to give his opinion respecting the provisions of the proposed measure, replied that they generally met his approval. He is of opinion that, should the time during which the 4½ per cent bonds authorized by the several Refunding acts have to run be extended to thirty years, we would have no trouble in negotiating in Europe the $300,000,000 bonds bearing this rate of interest which still remain. Mr. Wood himself thinks that should the life of these bonds be extended large sums of money which accumulate in the form of trust funds in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and elsewhere, and which are

CONSTANTLY SEEKING PERMANENT AND SAFE INVESTMENT,

would be converted into these bonds, and that in this way the proportion of our national debt held at home by our own citizens would be generally increased. In this respect the French people are much better off than we. Almost the entire debt created by the Franco-Prussian war and the by large indemnity which the Governments has to pay to Germany has been taken by her own citizens. The Committee, although it did not finish the discussion of the bill, will, without doubt, at an early meeting recommend its passage. The following is

THE TEXT OF THE PROPOSED ACT:

That in lieu of the $300,000,000 of bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per centum, payable semi-annually, authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, for the purpose of said refunding, to issue in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate $500,000,000, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and of the denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, which bonds and interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. That this act shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount of bonds provided for by the acts to which this act is an amendment, nor to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States, and all provisions of acts to which this act is amendatory, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby continued in force and effect.

It is a curious fact that some of the bonds issued under the Funding acts had attached to them coupons for only ten years, and these are now held abroad. The Government is now obliged either to exchange these for new bonds, in which case they will have to be sent home, or treat them as registered bonds.

UNPATRIOTIC GERMANS.

A REPORT FROM THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Early in the present session a resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs directing it to inquire whether notice should not be given to terminate the naturalization treaty with the North German Confederation, ratified Feb. 22, 1869.

The Committee then submitted the matter to Faulkner, one of its members, and at its meeting to-day he made a written report on the subject which was unanimously adopted and will be presented to the House on the first occasion that offers. In this report he says that, if the desire for this proposed notice is founded upon the idea that the condition of naturalized citizens was better before the formation of the treaty of 1869 than it has been since, this is a great error. Before 1869 constant difficulties arose between the two countries, growing out of the return of naturalized American citizens to Germany, and almost every page of our diplomatic correspondence bears evidence of how continually our representatives abroad were called upon to protect the rights of this class of our fellow-citizens. This state of affairs caused much inconvenience and loss of time, and entailed upon many persons burdensome costs and sometimes imprisonment before their rights were recognized, and the Committee knows of no instance in which compensation or indemnity was accorded by the foreign Government, or demanded by our own, for cost, trouble, etc. Emigration itself, under the old regime, was, in certain cases, treated as a punishable offense by the laws of the German States. Much of this has ceased since 1869.

HOW GERMANY GETS THE WORST OF THE TREATY.

The terms of the treaty have been carried out by the German Government with honor and good faith. The natural right of emigration affirmed by the treaty has been fully recognized. The greatest caution has been observed in all proceedings involving the rights of naturalized citizens. Penal sentences against naturalized citizens of the United States were at once remitted on the ratification of this treaty.

GROSS OUTRAGE.

The Committee further says that it is probable that not a single case of any hardship involving the rights of naturalized citizens since the adoption of the treaty would have occurred had it not been for the extent to which our naturalization laws have been abused in foreign countries for the most selfish purpose. The report calls attention to the practice of many Germans who come to this country, and, remaining only long enough to become naturalized citizens of the United States, then return to Germany to spend the remainder of their lives and plead their American citizenship for the purpose of

WHISKY.

Arguing the Motion to Quash the Hesing-Rehm Indictments.

Judge Blodgett Will Give His Decision This Morning.

How Things Looked in the Court-Room.

What Emery A. Storrs Thinks of the Babcock Case.

The Great Sensation at the Custom-House Yesterday.

Public Interest at St. Louis Rapidly Centering on the Approaching Babcock Trial.

McKee Purring Contentedly in Expectation of Extraordinary Leniency.

Additional Indictments Returned by the Milwaukee Grand Jury, Two Against Chicago Burglars.

Arrival of the Indiana Victims at Jeffersonville Prison.

What They Say for Themselves, and How They Take Their Sentences.

Most of Them Downcast, and Declare Their Fate Unmerited and Hard to Bear.

CHICAGO.

REHM, HESING, AND HOYT.

ARGUING THE MOTION TO QUASH.

Judge Blodgett concluded to hold a more private levee yesterday than he has before done during the preliminary proceedings against Hesing, Rehm, Hoyt, and others. For this purpose he issued orders to the Deputy Marshals to exclude so much of the usual crowd as came with the evident intent of being present in case anything of a sensational nature happened. Judge Blodgett very properly deemed it necessary to exclude this portion of the crowd, and the court-room was freed of nearly everybody but lawyers, distillers, witnesses, jurymen, and reporters. The effect was observable in the better ventilation prevailing in the room, and in the absence of the obnoxious odor which has been quite noticeable of late when crowds have congregated in the small and badly-ventilated United States Court room.

The Government was represented by its full array of counsel, and the defendants, Hesing, Rehm, and Hoyt, were present with their respective attorneys, Col. Juessen, George C. Campbell, and J. B. Doolittle.

Almost immediately upon the assembling of Court, Judge Blodgett announced his readiness to hear the arguments on the motion to quash. The lawyers were also ready. The defense has rows of important-looking law-books piled on the floor and one of the tables, and the Government attorneys were also protected behind similar fortifications.

COL. JUESSEN

opened the argument by stating that it was well known that his client had been selected as the chief party against whom these indictments were directed. He had not had sufficient time to consider the questions in all their bearings, but he had done as much as possible. The labor of arguing had been divided up so that he would confine himself to the separate indictment against Mr. Hesing, and leave his associates to argue that branch of the question relating to Mr. Hesing in conjunction with Mr. Rehm and Mr. Hoyt.

Col. Juessen then addressed himself to the indictment itself. He said that the nine counts were too indefinite to be pressed, first arguing that the conspiracy clause must correspond with the overt act. This was the trouble with the second count, alleging that Hesing conspired with other parties to defraud the revenue at a certain date, and the overt act was subsequently stated to have been at a different date. There was no allegation that the spirits were manufactured after the day of the conspiracy, Feb. 2, 1874. In support of the position here taken, Col. Juessen adduced the case of Hartwig, 2 Missouri. Quotations were also made from Wharton's Criminal Law, State vs. Jane, 8 Missouri, all to the same effect that the dates must be stated clearly in the counts, and the overt act must have been done to effect the very object of the conspiracy.

THE CONSPIRACY AND THE OVERT ACT

were two different things, and a defect in one could not be apologized for by the completeness in the other. The allegations to "cheat and defraud" were entirely too general in their scope, and in this respect was the count defective. The offense must be shown to be a statutory offense, which had not been done. The quotation from Wharton asserted that cheating was a crime for which a party might be indicted or not. There were some kinds of cheating which could not be punished by the Government.

Col. Juessen next quoted from the 23d New Hampshire Reports, State vs. Parker, page 83, and made quotations from many other volumes in illustration of his position.

He then said that no man should be put on trial for conspiracy when charged in such general terms. It seemed to him that the very principle of the accused knowing what he was specifically charged with was one of the marks which distinguished this country from all others. The opposite was true even in so-called liberal Germany, but in this country a man had the right to know exactly what the charges were against him before he went to his trial. It would not do to say that the conspiracy indictment gave the defense due notice. If there was only one way of defrauding the Government this assertion might hold good; but inasmuch as there were many ways to defraud the Government, and they had no due notice of what particular way the prosecution would advance, Mr. Hesing was completely taken by surprise, and Col. Juessen would be very much obliged if the prosecution would only

SET OUT A FEW OF THE WAYS OF DEFRAUDING,

and specify with which of them the defendant was charged. The Government might be defrauded by conspiring with Gaugers and Storekeepers, counterfeit stamps might be used or worthless checks might be offered for tax-paid stamps. Counterfeit checks had been offered when the Government had more confidence in distillers than they now have. They took their checks then, but they did not do so now. Now, the Government counsel, having examined dozens and dozens of witnesses, knew the facts, and why not give some of them to the defense so they might know what they were to meet? The indictment was as much a book of seven seals to them as the deliberations of the Grand Jury were seven seals to the general public. This form of indictment had been perhaps drawn from those used in other places, which is must be admitted was not without precedent, but it was only justice to demand that the counts should be made more specific in order that the defendants might know with what they were directly charged and build up their defense accordingly.

But, even admitting that the conspiracy clauses were sufficiently laid down and that the defendants were not entitled to have any particular means specified, yet Col. Juessen claimed that in the second point the prosecution had committed

A FATAL ERROR

They must set out a conspiracy and an overt act, and they must set out the overt act in such a manner that upon the face of it the Court must reach the irresistible conclusion that the overt act was necessary to effect the object of the conspiracy. In other words, if the overt act could by any possibility be construed to have been to accomplish any other purpose, then the defendant could claim his innocence of it, and the indictment would fall to the ground.

Again, said the Colonel, there was no allegation that these defendants took these wines, removed them or sold them, and he claimed that the Government was not defrauded of the tax until the spirits left the possession of the distiller,—until he parted with the title to those spirits.

Col. Juessen mentioned

SEVERAL POSSIBLE CASES

in which spirits might be taken from the wine-rooms without intent to defraud, as in the case of a fire or unexpected calamity, or where a new distillery was built, and quoted authorities to enforce his position that natural inferences in the indictment would not do. No inferences were to be drawn from the simple fact of removal that it was done to defraud. Other causes for removal might have existed, and no inferences were allowable. The facts must be clearly set out.

The term "unlawful removal" did not help the cause of the prosecution, as Col. Juessen proceeded to show by reference to authorities. The mere possibility of the defense setting up a theory explaining the removal of these spirits without intent to defraud, made the count defective.

There was a little variation, Col. Juessen said, in

THE OTHER COUNTS.

The next allegation charged an attempt to "put spirits on the market." This language was not found in any statutes, and the defense did not exactly know, from the indictment itself, what it meant. It was a commercial, and not a law expression. It might be explained in some other way than that it was done with intent to defraud the Government. If it was charged that the defendants put the goods on the market, sold, and delivered them, then the count might be good, but, as it was, it was a bad count. The third and fourth counts were similarly drawn, and liable to the same objections.

THE FIFTH COUNT

alleged the concealment by the defendant of a certain quantity of spirits, but it was simply the naked charge of concealment without that of removal. Under the law there was no offense in simply concealing; there must be a removal. Perhaps the gentlemen on the other side had forgotten this. A man might conceal spirits from his creditors, or one partner might conceal from another. Such things had been known. Upon these propositions the defense claimed that this count was fatally defective, as was also the sixth count, which was quite similar.

The seventh count was somewhat more clearly drawn, but it was liable to the same general objections. It should be set out that the defendants did only one thing, and that it could have been done for only one purpose, and then the prosecution could have set up a good count.

Col. Juessen expended some sarcasm on the way in which the ninth count was drawn. He had never seen anything like it. The defendant was actually charged with a mere naked attempt to defraud without setting forth an overt act to supplement the charge of conspiracy to defraud. It was not even drawn in accordance with the statute. Col. Juessen at this stage cited authority after authority, all going to show the injustice of dragging a man into court charged with a mere naked attempt to defraud. If the Government could go around and seize every man in whose brain the criminal attempt was scarcely inchoate, then the police of Russia, the Grand Mogul, and the Spanish Inquisition had best look to their laurels.

Col. Juessen here sat down, but remembered that he had forgotten one point, and arose to add what he had omitted to say. He wanted to know why there were so many indictments against Mr. Hesing, and only one against Rehm and two against Hoyt? Hesing was honored with three indictments. Why not enlarge the scope of this general indicting process and include Rehm, Hesing, Hoyt, Rehm, Hoyt, Hoyt with Hesing, and so on ad infinitum?

It was also seen that Hesing's name was interlined in one of the indictments, apparently as though it was an afterthought on the part of the Government to include him in the charge, and upon this subject Col. Juessen spoke at some length, and then announced that he had concluded his argument.

MR. CAMPBELL

then addressed the Court on the indictment against the three parties, which he proceeded to call the blanket indictment, the drag-net, inasmuch as it set forth all the alleged misdeeds of three men for a certain time. It was designed, apparently, to ensnare in everybody.

Mr. Campbell then analyzed the first count, dwelling upon the charge of conspiracy, which he declared was made in terms vague, indefinite, and general. The drift of the count was that the defendants were charged with conspiring to defraud the Government out of the 70-cent tax. The nineteen overt acts were then quoted, Mr. Campbell making the same objections to the matter of dates that Col. Juessen had urged. Each overt act showed that it was not within the terms of the conspiracy, which was to defraud the Government of the 70-cent tax. The overt act, in fact, charged the attempt to defraud the Government out of something else. In short, no complete offense was charged.

Mr. Campbell then paid considerable attention to the question as to whether the offense was indictable, taking the ground that the offense charged was not such an one as could properly be described in general terms. It was not indictable at common law anywhere, but only indictable by some statute. The question then arose, Could these defendants

BE INDICTED AT ALL

for the act of defrauding the Government? Mr. Campbell averred they could not. There was no statute whatever which made defrauding the Government out of the 70-cent tax the slightest offense. The only statute to be found in use in this matter of the 70-cents tax was directed to the person who actually did the distilling, and nobody else. There was no allegation in this indictment, from beginning to end, that either Rehm, Hesing, or Hoyt were distillers. As a matter of fact they were not. So far as the individuals were concerned against whom the act of defrauding was alleged, there was no offense with which they could be charged, with the exception of conspiracy. But the conspiracy charge was indefinite and vague, as Mr. Campbell went on to show at great length. He made the point that every citizen should be furnished with the nature and character of the accusation against him before he should be compelled to answer it in any Court whatever. Mr. Campbell quoted case after case to show that the indictment was improperly drawn, in that the means of the conspiracy were not averred, and that the facts were not stated in the indictment, so that the defendant did not know what he would have to meet.

Mr. Campbell's reference to the authorities was prolonged for some time, but at 1 o'clock Judge Blodgett said he had come to as good a place to leave off as he would probably reach for some time, and announced that the arguments would be resumed at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Campbell, after a few minutes' more inspection of the authorities, left off, and the Court adjourned until 2 o'clock.

When the Court reassembled Mr. Campbell resumed his argument, dwelling upon additional citations from the authorities in support of his position last stated during the morning session. In concluding his argument upon the first count, Mr. Campbell reiterated his charge that the indictments were

TOO LAX AND GENERAL,

and therefore defective. There were numerous means to defraud the Government, and the defense should be informed which of these means the prosecution would bring forward, as having been practiced by the defendants, so that they might be advised of the charge against them. It was a mere mockery to say that the defendants were charged with any particular act. The overt acts ran over a period of three or four years, and were nineteen in number. Moreover, the prosecution was not confined to them, but might bring in witnesses to other alleged acts, so that it was again unfair that the defense should not be informed of what was expected to be proved.

THE OVERT ACTS

were then taken up and criticised. Mr. Campbell admitted that removal to a rectifying house would be sufficient, for the reason that the law made the rectifier responsible for the possession of all spirits in his warehouse. The allegations that the defendants had removed spirits from a distillery to a rectifying house amounted to an allegation that they were put in the possession of the rectifier; but when it was charged that they were removed to a place unknown, it did not necessarily tend to show any acts to effect the objects of the conspiracy.

Mr. Campbell said the spirits might have been removed without fraudulent intent, and he referred to a portion of the statute which says spirits may be exported without the payment of any tax. The charge was that the spirits did not go through the warehouse,—in other words, that they were not sent in at one door of the warehouse and out of the other. Again, nowhere in the indictment was it specified that the liquors were spirits; they might have been, said Mr. Campbell, peach or apple brandy or other liquors, for all that the indictment showed.

Mr. Campbell then showed that

THE DATE OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

was put down as Feb. 2, 1874, and of the overt acts, seven of them were alleged to have been after the 22d day of June, 1874, when the statutes were revised. For that reason, he insisted that the counts was entirely bad. The conspiracy, if there was one at all, was not punishable under the old law, because it was not completed until after the law was repealed. Both conspiracy and overt act must be prior to June 22, 1874, to be punished under the old law, or after June 22, 1874, to be punished under the revision.

In regard to the notice alleged to have been given by Rehm to George Miller, it was asserted that the indictment did not show that the notice was actually given, or that it led to any fraud. Mr. Campbell asserted that the natural effect would be to wind up the frauds if there were any perpetrated. According to this alleged overt act, it would appear that Jake cried "Wolf," and that this was the means of putting a stop to the alleged fraud. Was this a crime? The gentleman thought not. He thought a private citizen had a right to warn his friends if he thought they were crooked, and he did not think the Government could punish any one for so doing, especially if no officer was really coming. It would be the means of stopping the crookedness if there was any, and the Government ought not to grumble at that.

At this point, Mr. Doolittle arose and said that Mr. Campbell was about to argue a point which was applicable to Mr. Hoyt in his separate indictment, and that Mr. Campbell would undoubtedly cover this branch of the case.

Mr. Campbell then took up the phrase,

"PUT UPON THE MARKET."

He couldn't find it in the Internal Revenue law. His clients were charged with putting spirits on the market without previously paying the tax. "Putting on the market," as far as he had discovered, meant to offer for sale. The defendants then agreed together to offer the spirits for sale without paying the tax. That was not unlawful. Sec. 3,267 provided that the distilled spirits might be stored in the distillery warehouse without the payment of the tax, and Sec. 3,293 provided they might be kept in the warehouse for one year provided a bond was given, and the language of the bond was that the distiller would pay the taxes, or cause them to be reputil, before the goods were taken out of the warehouse. It was simply alleged that they were sold before the stamps were paid, not that they were taken out of the warehouse before that tax had been paid. The other conspiracy counts could be disposed of in the same way.

The market might have been London or Paris, but, if so, no tax was required, because the spirits would have to be exported. For all the indictment discloses to the contrary, the market might have been any foreign country.

Mr. Campbell then took the position that a single count was bad if it charged more than one separate and distinct offense, and stated that the counts in the present indictment were defective in this respect. After paying some attention to these counts particularly, Mr. Campbell made way for the Government counsel.

Judge Blodgett inquired if Col. Juessen had made a motion to quash in the Hesing New-haus indictment, and Col. Juessen said he would enter the motion then and there.

Mr. Doolittle explained that the motion to quash, so far as it concerned Mr. Hoyt, had been fully argued by Col. Juessen and Mr. Campbell, and he had nothing to add to what they said.

MR. BOUTELL

was the first to appear for the Government. He maintained that it was sufficient to set forth the conspiracy, and then all overt acts to effect the object of said conspiracy. He quoted authorities to show that if conspiracy was charged, it was not necessary to show the means used to further the objects of that conspiracy.

Mr. Boutell then took up the statement that the parties were not punishable because the conspiracy and the overt act did not constitute a complete offense. He inquired if the gentlemen supposed the conspiracy was suspended from the day of its formation to the date of the overt acts, and maintained that the conspiracy was in existence during that time, and that the defendants were punishable under the law of March 3, 1867. The conspiracy was to defraud the Government out of the tax on spirits, and to set forth clearly the means used to further the conspiracy, when enough overt acts had been mentioned, would be to give up the Government's evidence, which the speaker did not think was the proper thing to do. After dwelling upon a minor point for a short time, Mr. Boutell alluded to the phrase "put upon the market." He said goods were not on the market while in the warehouse, but only when they were being sold and delivered.

Mr. Campbell had said nobody but a distiller was punishable for defrauding the Government of the tax. He must have forgotten to consult the preceding section of the statutes, which settled this point.

MR. AYER

was the next speaker. He took the ground that the main thing to be stated was the fact of a conspiracy. Enough was set forth to distinctly charge this offense. It had been stated that the word "defraud" was so vague and indefinite that the indictment was bad, and learned authorities had been cited to prove the assertion. Indictments had been found faulty on the ground that the word was too general in its scope and might not have included criminal intent, but such cases were confined to common law. The present indictment was not one of common law, but was based upon a statute, and the words of the statute had been used in setting forth the offenses. What language could be more clear and satisfactory than that used in the indictment? A conspiracy to defraud the United States of the tax on a certain quantity of spirits was charged specifically. To make it any more specific would be to almost give away the case. The indictment charged that the defendants did certain acts to effect the objects of the conspiracy. The Grand Jury thereby charged that the acts were committed. The Court could not say they were not, but the evidence on the trial would show whether they were or were not committed to carry out the objects of the conspiracy.

It was made to appear on the other side that the spirits were produced after the conspiracy had been formed. Mr. Ayer said it was not even necessary to state either the time or the place.

What Mr. Campbell had previously designated as

JAKE'S CRY OF "WOLF"

was next considered, Mr. Ayer maintaining that it was an act to effect the object of the conspiracy, and that one of the defendants gave notice to his confederates that the officers were coming to investigate them. This act was calculated to subserve the object of the conspiracy—to put them on their guard against being detected.

Mr. Ayer then considered the averments of time in the indictment, and said they were merely formal, and were not necessary to make it good. It was sufficient to show that a conspiracy did exist, and that these overt acts were committed to effect the object of said conspiracy.

"To put upon the market" was next noticed, the speaker maintaining that it was definite enough to enable the Court, the defendants, and the jury to understand what was meant. The averment was substantially to defraud the Government of the 70-cent tax, and the expression was intended to signify the offering of the goods for sale. The pretense that the goods were exported could be brought forward by the defense, but it was not necessary to notice it in the indictment itself. That matter would come up in their defense at the trial.

In regard to the separate indictment, Mr. Ayer asserted that the Government did not propose to try Mr. Hesing more than once for the same offense.

After noticing a few minor points, Mr. Ayer announced that his argument had closed, and the defendants said they had nothing to offer inasmuch as they concluded that no additional arguments had been adduced.

Judge Blodgett then announced that he would decide the question this morning, and the court then adjourned.

THE AUDIENCE.

AND WHAT THEY LISTENED TO.

That fact that the motion to quash the indictment against Jake Rehm and A. C. Hesing was to be argued, drew a fine audience to the District Court-room yesterday. The room was crowded. Deputy-Marshal Adams, aided and abetted by a high stool, was stationed at the door. The stool was to keep Deputy-Marshal Adams out, and Deputy-Marshal Adams was instructed to keep any more crowd out. The applications for admission were numerous. Deputy-Marshal Adams and the stool were inflexible. Each loaned its peculiar characteristics to the other.

The motion attracted a few lawyers, more whisky men, and some curiosity-seekers. The lawyers were seated inside the bar. They were mostly the lawyers who had been retained in the whisky cases. The whisky men were largely those who had squealed on Rehm, and consequently didn't want his indictment quashed. They came to lend to the Court the moral support involved by their presence. They were scattered around outside the railing that incloses the bar.

A. C. Hesing and Jake Rehm sat side by side inside the rail. Counsel for the motion occupied the western table, and those for the Government the eastern. The jury-box was filled with members of the Grand Jury. They seemed vitally interested in the fate of their document.

Messrs. Juessen and Campbell, for the motion, argued ably. They made arguments on everything. They clung to straws with the tenacity of a lobster to a school-boy's thumb. They elaborated small things, and inflated points of any size. The Judge listened patiently. He did not manifest any surprise at the legal talent displayed.

Mr. Boutell and Mr. Ayer talked against the motion. They talked a long time. They knocked over the arguments of Mr. Juessen and Mr. Campbell, and substituted some of their own.

Finally the Judge got tired. He said he would take it under advisement. He did. He has got it there yet, and will keep it there until 10 o'clock this morning. Then he will let it out.

BABCOCK.

WHAT COUNSELLOR STORRS SAYS.

The Hon. Emery A. Storrs, the chief counsel for Gen. Babcock, arrived in this city yesterday en route for St. Louis, whither he goes to conduct the defense of his distinguished client, against whom an indictment had been found for an alleged complicity in the whisky frauds. Gen. Babcock is simply charged with conspiring with divers parties—all members of the St. Louis Whisky Ring—to defraud the Government out of the tax on several thousand gallons of whisky. The indictment furnishes no bill of particulars, and is what the lawyers call a "blanked" one.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. Storrs last evening at the Palmer House, when the following conversation ensued, after the usual salutations:

"You have been a long time in Washington, Mr. Storrs?"

"Yes, I have been there over a month."

"I suppose you have got your case fully prepared, and are ready to go to trial immediately?"

"Yes, sir. I have been hard at work for sixteen or seventeen hours a day ever since I have been in Washington, and I think I have got as good a case as ever went before a jury, either in this country or in England."

"Might I ask, What is

THE MAIN POINT

of the defense of your client?"

"The main points are simply these: Gen. Babcock never was in any manner connected with the Whisky Ring, and these dispatches over which so much fuss has been made had no relation to the Ring in any shape whatever."

"Did they have any connection with the so-called Custom-House Ring in that city?"

"No, sir. They did not."

"How are you going to prove that those dispatches did not relate to whisky matters?"

"That is a matter of a good deal of circumlocution. You understand that as a general rule all dispatches are of few words, and that they are intelligible to those but the sender and the receiver. Gen. Babcock cannot give his explanation, as he is the defendant, hence we are obliged to explain the meaning and object of the dispatches by witnesses."

"WHO ARE THESE WITNESSES,

and where do they reside?"

"I cannot inform you who they are, but I will state that they are prominent politicians in Washington and Missouri."

"Who are your associates in this trial?"

"Judge Porter, of New York, and Judge Krum, of St. Louis. The former will be in St. Louis to-morrow."

"When do you go?"

"I leave tonight."

"Who goes with you?

"Marshal Campbell."

"Any one else?"

"No, sir."

"Will any questions involving purely legal technicalities come up?"

"No, sir. It is a plain case, though many nice points of law are involved concerning civil liberty, and serious questions of principle."

"What do you mean by

'SERIOUS QUESTIONS OF PRINCIPLE'?"

"I mean those questions which took nearly 400 years and two revolutions to settle in England."

"Then you propose to introduce Titus Oates and other self-convicted perjurers, whose names are familiar to students of English history, to explain the 'conspiracy' question?"

"Yes, sir; I propose to find out how far self-convicted and self-confessed scoundrels, who had no hesitation in committing perjury from six to eight times a day, are to be believed on oath."

"Then I suppose you propose to probe the whole question clear to China?"

"Yes, sir, that's it exactly. Our success will be not in the cutting off of facts, but in a full presentation of everything."

"Will Secretary Bristow be brought to St. Louis as a witness?"

"No, sir."

"Any other Cabinet Minister?"

"No, sir."

"Will any parties high in authority be summoned from Washington?"

"Yes, sir, it is quite likely."

"Have you talked with the President on this matter?"

"Yes, sir; he knows all about it, and is satisfied that Babcock is innocent."

"Will you move to have the

INDICTMENT QUASHED?"

"I don't know at present. I will have a consultation with my associates to-morrow, and, after looking over the ground, we will determine in time for the beginning of the trial."

"Should Babcock be acquitted, what will follow?"

"I don't know, but it's my opinion something will happen that will take this country by surprise."

"What do you think will——"

"But for the St. Louis train!" rang through the hall, and the interview closed.

A TRUE CHRONICLE.

CHAP. I.

1. Now it came to pass in those days that Brown, the Hittite, who had lost his locks in combat, went down into the Board of Trade.

2. And Georgeburroughs, the whiskyite, who, like unto Esau, was all hair, even upon his teeth, did meet him there. And Georgeburroughs did lift up his voice.

3. Speaking unto Brown the Hittite as follows: Lo, him they call Generalmcarthur has been arrested and carried into the Temple, and dismay hath fallen upon the land.

4. Now Generalmcarthur was surnamed Postmaster, and through him did pass all mail matter from all parts of the globe and Chicago.

5. Then Brown, the Hittite, rent his garments, even unto the seat thereof, and went down to the Temple, where he beheld Kirtland counting Cæsar's stamps.

6. And he said unto him: Behold Generalmcarthur, who is surnamed Postmaster, hath been arrested and carried unto the Temple, and dismay hath fallen upon the land.

7. And Kirtland cried aloud, Woe is me; and he went unto Generalwebster, the Collectorite, and told him of the dismay that had fallen upon the land.

8. Then he girt his hat around his brow and went down to the street which is called Dearborn, and said unto a TRIBUNE Scribe, Lo! him they call Generalmcarthur, who is surnamed Postmaster, hath been arrested. And THE TRIBUNE Scribe bied him unto Generalmcarthur, and cried aloud unto him, demanding of him in which of his many offenses he had been detected.

9. And Generalmcarthur, like unto Ananias of old, did deny what Brown the Hittite, and Georgeburroughs the Whiskyite, and Kirtland who counted Cæsar's stamps, had said.

10. And the cock crew.

CHAP. II.

1. Old Brooks begat young Brooks.

2. And both Brookses are Government detectives.

CHAP. III.

1. Now it came to pass when THE TRIBUNE Scribe had come down from accosting Generalmcarthur, he went unto the Temple. There were assembled Old Brooks, which, like unto Lazarus, had been raised from the dead, and Young Brooks, and Colonelmatthews, the Supervisorite of Internalrevenueis.

2. And the Scribe said unto them, Lo, these many stairs have I climbed to learn of the arrest of Generalmcarthur, and he denyeth knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief thereof. And they laughed him to scorn. And they held counsel among themselves, and said unto the Scribe: Behold, thou hast been sold by Brown the Hittite, and Kirtland, who counteth Cæsar's stamps. Then these Pharisees did again lift their voices and laugh.

3. Then the Scribe did go to Kirtland, and demand whereof the Pharisees had told him, and did offer him combat, and did gage him that he should come forth and have his nose punched, even until it should bedew the earth with gore.

4. And behold, Kirtland did reply the air with his lamentations, and did say that Brown the Hittite had told him of the arrest, and had told him thereupon, even as Joseph was sold into Egypt, only worse; that Brown the Hittite had been sold by Georeburroughs the Whiskyite, who had said, Lo, Generalmcarthur has been arrested.

5. Kirtland wept.

6. Behold have I sold stamps these many years, and never have I been sold.

7. And Bird, the Deputymarshalite, arose and said; Lo, thou hast been sold. Even now thou carryest a feather in thy pocket.

8. Then Kirtland went forth and was jeered and scoffed at.

CHAP. IV.

1. And the whole Temple was aroused and in laughter, forasmuch as Georgeburroughs, the Whiskyite, and Brown, the Hittite, had set up a jon whereby Kirtland, who counteth Cæsar's stamps, and THE TRIBUNE Scribe, had been deceived.

2. And Philhoyne and Normanhall did go up unto the railing in the hall of the Temple, and did address the multitude, and did tell of the sell, and the multitude arose and went unto the House of David and did kill a fat bottle of whisky, and did drink thereof, and make merry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRAND JURY.

The proceedings of the Grand Jury yesterday were unimportant. The session was consumed in listening to the evidence in the case of James alias Frank Rivers, who was arrested and brought before Commissioner Hoyne several weeks ago on the charge of passing counterfeit nickels. Rivers was accustomed to ride on the State street cars and deposit his spurious 5-cent pieces, retaining those which were passed up by the other passengers. The witnesses before the jury were J. C. Falkhansen, James R. Daily, James Millay, Dr. J. D. Clark, P. K. Ryan, and Ruth Apthorpe. At 2 o'clock the jury adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day. A number of indictments will probably be returned this forenoon.

ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS.

BABCOCK'S TRIAL CERTAIN TO COMMENCE MONDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Great interest is felt by all classes in the approaching trial of Gen. Babcock, and information about the probabilities of the case are eagerly sought for. Roger M. Sherman, Babcock's special counsel, who arrived here yesterday from Washington, says his client fears nothing if he can secure an impartial jury. He thinks, however, that public prejudice is so great against all those whose names have been connected with the Whisky Ring that it will be very difficult to obtain a jury that will dare acquit, even where there is no evidence to establish the guilt of the defendant. It is impossible to ascertain the quantity and quality of the testimony which the Government will produce against Babcock. The District-Attorney and his assistants refused to be interviewed on the subject beyond volunteering the assurance that the evidence will be strong enough to convict. So far as is positively known, there is nothing but the dispatches which have been brought out on previous trials.

BELIEF IN THE EXISTENCE OF MORE EVIDENCE.

There is every reason to believe, nevertheless, that there will be some much stronger evidence brought out against Babcock than is contained in those dispatches. The mysterious witness, Everest, who is thought to be stowed away somewhere in St. Louis County, is looked upon as an important witness for the prosecution. It is said that he will furnish some revelations that will satisfactorily establish the guilt of the President's Private Secretary. Nothing, however, is definitely known of Everest, or of his evidence. Gen. Babcock's friends are somewhat despondent over the unfavorable result of William McKee's case, and the unexpected surtender of Con Maguire, but they are satisfied the Government has no evidence beyond the telegrams, which they say can be satisfactorily explained. The trial will undoubtedly begin on Monday next.

MCKEE PURRING CONTENTEDLY.

The "good Deacon McKee" is in excellent good humor over the turn his case has taken. It seems to be the fixed understanding that he shall pay a fine in a sum not exceeding $10,000 and be absolved from further duress. If reports concerning the accumulated fortune made by Bing by McKee be correct, he could pay $50,000, and still come out with a handsome profit.

Among the witnesses summoned by the Government in the Babcock case are Sebor D. Thorpe, ex-Storekeeper, Con Megrue, the Ring Cashier, and Bernard and Engelke, rectifiers. The character of the forthcoming testimony is not known. Each of them say they have been placed under a pledge by the District Attorney not to divulge their testimony until they go on the stand.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH MAGUIRE?

It is not known what disposition will be made of ex-Collector Maguire, who pleaded guilty. Under the law he will have to be imprisoned at least six months. Maguire is quite anxious to get off on a six months' confinement, if he can secure it in the County Jail instead of the Penitentiary, and call it even. As the District Attorney acknowledged that the Government had been unable to trace any of the Ring money to Maguire, it is quite probable the Court will make it light on him and assess a minimum punishment.

MILWAUKEE.

FIVE MORE INDICTMENTS RETURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—The Grand Jury to-day returned five more indictments, of which the following are published: Jacob Nunnemacher the elder, distiller; Richard K. Adams, lawyer, late Gauger; Leopold Heller, distiller; Gerhard Winner, rectifier. Nunnemacher is indicted for defrauding the Government out of the tax on 2,000 gallons March 1, 1870, 2,000 gallons Dec. 15, 1872, and 1,500 gallons June 1, 1873. Adams is a partner with Col. Goodwin in a law firm, and has been engaged in defending these cases, and is still retained in defense of the Ring. The charges against him are that, when acting as Gauger, in December, 1872, he received a bribe of $100 from Thomas O'Neill, distiller, and, in November of the same year, conspired with O'Neill to defraud the Government out of the tax on 1,000 gallons; that he also conspired in November, 1872, with Herman Nunnemacher to defraud the Government of large sums of taxes due by Jake Nunnemacher the elder; that he also conspired with Jake Nunnemacher to defraud the Government out of the tax on 1,000 gallons in October, 1872. Heller is indicted for bribing Storekeeper Valentine in October, 1874. Winner's indictment is for effacing stamps. The defendants to-day withdrew their defense in the cases of the United States against the rectifying house of Aaron Shoenfeldt, Max Rindekopf, Firsch, and Bierbach, and the confiscated whisky and property of Lewis Rindskopf and Charles Gran.

(To the Associated Press.)

SIX INSTEAD OF FIVE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court was discharged today after returning six additional indictments. Among the parties indicted are R. R. Adams, ex-Gauger, Jacob Nunnemacher, Louis Heller, and Gerhart Winner. The other two are reported to be Chicago burglars, who entered into negotiations with the distillers last summer, proposing, if they were paid a certain sum, to break into the Collector's office and destroy all papers that were to be used as evidence against the Ring.

IN PRISON.

THE INDIANA CONVICTS AT JEFFERSONVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—A *Courier-Journal* reporter, giving an account of the arrival of the sentenced Whisky Ring men at the State Prison at Jeffersonville last night, says: The reporter succeeded in having a talk with the prisoners after they arrived at the prison. On entering the room the first man noticed by the reporter was

M'GRIFF,

one of the Gangers. He was sitting on a sloping lounge, with his face buried in his hands, the picture of grief and despair. The reporter touched him lightly on the shoulder, when he started and raised his head. His face looked careworn and haggard, and his eyes were suffused with tears. He is an old man—sixty winters having whitened his hair. He has an open, frank, and honest countenance, and would be taken for a gentleman.

The reporter said: "Mr. McGriff, I am sorry to see you here. I believed that you were more sinned against than sinning, and hoped you would pull through."

McGriff replied: "It was no use; my counsel did everything they could for me." After a pause, he continued, "My God! to think that I would ever come to a place like this! It will kill me. My heart is crushed now." He spoke in a voice deep with emotion, and was greatly agitated. "If it were not for my poor wife and son," he continued, "I believe I could stand it, but to think of the disgrace brought upon them is more than I can bear.

IT WILL KILL MY WIFE.

She is sick now, and this will kill her; but there is one consolation—she knows I am innocent of the charge. J. Bingham lied on me—cruelly and maliciously lied. He never paid me a dollar in his life, and knows it well. Byron Bingham, his brother, told me at the Grand Hotel in Indianapolis, in the presence of the United States Marshal, that he knew nothing against me, and that he did not believe I was in the Ring. I spoke of this afterward, when John Bingham found it out, sir, and that was why he swore that his brother Byron knew nothing about money. He (John Bingham) swore that he paid me while I was at home sick. They raised the stamps and did the dumping on me, and I swear to you that I am an innocent man."

The above was given to the reporter in a broken voice. The speaker would often pause in its narration. He said that his wife was 58 years old, and that he had been married thirty years. He was

WARM IN THE PRAISE OF HIS SON,

who had stood nobly by him during his long trial. McGriff was well known and highly respected at Evansville, being for seven years the City Clerk of that place, and a leading member in the Presbyterian Church. His trial and conviction have told heavily upon him, and those who know him well state that he looked ten years older yesterday than he did two months ago. He is a man of a highly nervous temperament, and if was with the utmost difficulty that he could keep up yesterday. He was almost entirely let down. With all this, he has the heart disease, and it is the general opinion among his friends that he will not long survive his imprisonment.

JAMES K. HILL

displayed more true grit yesterday than the other prisoners. He seemed cheerful, and said that he had made up his mind to stand it, and that he could stand as much as any other living man. Hill is a pleasant, gentlemanly-looking person, with heavy, black, glossy whiskers. When playfully told that it would be hard on him to lose his fine whiskers, he said: "They won't cut off my whiskers, will they?" and exhibited some emotion when told that they would be cut. He said that he was sorry, as he had always had an ugly scar on his right cheek, which his whiskers concealed. Hill has an extensive acquaintance in Indiana, and is well known in this city. He was a Deputy Revenue Collector at Evansville. He asserted his innocence yesterday, and before he was sentenced at Indianapolis, Tuesday, through his counsel, W. P. Fishback, presented the following note to Judge Gresham:

With due deference to your Honor, and the jury that found me guilty, I say now, in the presence of God and the world, that I am not guilty. During my connection with the Revenue Department, I have worked faithfully in the interests of the Government. I ask, for the sake of my family, that your Honor will be as merciful as the circumstances will permit.

J. H. HILL.

The Court held that Hill's offense was of a deeper dye than the other revenue officers, since his position was a higher one, and the trust betrayed a deeper one. Hill claims that he worked honestly and faithfully for the Government. He is 43 years old, and has a wife and eight children.

PHILIP C. REEWINER

was sad and silent, having nothing to say to any one, but was gazing vacantly upon those in the room. He is 35 years old; has blue eyes, and dark hair slightly tinged with gray. In a note to Judge Gresham, before sentence was pronounced, he said: "I withheld nothing from the United States Attorneys when called upon, and I gave them the evidence upon which my own indictment was found, and that of others. I am unfortunately a pensioner upon the Government. I bear three severe honorable wounds as a reward of three years' good service as a private soldier. I am maimed for life and unable to do any manual labor. It was my helpless condition and poverty, coupled with a desire to save my little home from being sold from us, that caused me to listen to the oily words of the seducer."

MILLER

is 31 years old. He says that his punishment is out of all proportion to his offense. He said that he never would have been in the Ring, only that all the others were in, and if he had kept out he would have had them all to fight, and that, to save his position, he went in. He is a married man, but has no children. His health is delicate.

JOHN S. PHILLIPS

thinks the sentence terrible. He was in the army four years, and was badly wounded. He said that distillers had done him more harm by stating that they would have to shut down if he crooked; that he was trying to provide a home for his family, and did not want to lose his position. Phillips is about 50 years of age; has dark hair and eyes, and has a wife and four children in straitened circumstances. He takes his sentence hard.

GEORGE SIMONSON

was cool and self-possessed. He thought that a little more mercy should have been shown him, but he was going to make the best of it. He was in the army, but broke down on account of ill-health. He is 43 years old, and has a wife and three children.

WILLIAM MUNFORD

is a fine-looking man, probably 35 years old. He was a Colonel in the army, and received several wounds. He looked very pale, but calm.

DAVID N. LEWIS

had nothing to say, and appeared resigned to his hard fate. He is a man past the middle age of life, and has a family.

HIRAM S. SNYDER

appeared indifferent to all around him, and looked sad and gloomy.

IN PRISON.

After the prisoners had shaken hands with their friends and bade them "good-by," they were marched out of the office into the prisoners' reception room, by Deputy Warden Craig. They were

1870, revealing an intrigue against Merriam, Republican candidate. These include two ers by the Hon. J. W. Smith, an ex-State ointee, now deceased, showing very intimate tions between himself and Westerman, letters commencing "Dear Westerman," and concerting a plan to get German circulars and defeat Merriam his temperance record. An appointment with th at Lincoln in the same interest is also ged, and reference is made to Judge Cassel, El Paso, as co-operating. The papers implino politician of prominence on either The nearest approach is a letter of a re- Democratic editor now at Jacksonville, writes Westerman regarding the purchase establishment of a paper at Pekin, the ence being from his addressing the chief of Whisky Ring that the paper was to be in interest. As to the implication of ex-offis in the Ring, and other evidence of this acter, the officers construe the desire of ge Treat to be that this information for the sent should be withheld. Collector Merriam, ever, authorizes the statement that nothing his papers shows any cognizance of Pekin nds on the part of ex-Collector John T. Harr, or that he profited thereby. As to the ted implication of other ex-officials, no asance either way is given.

A SPECIMEN.

The following were among the papers found. t are given as simple letters:

E. JOHN R. SHERR: Please send me a 10-gal. g of a No. 1 of your manufactory. I am, Yours, , and Have no show for any here, as we are home. a pint here is more than fifty barrels in your m. Send to Atlanta. P. E.

The following check shows a whisky-pool so nt in one of the Pekin banks:

EKIN, Ill., May 9, 1871—*First National Bank*—Pay whisky pool or bearer, $15. H. P. WESTERMAN.

WASHINGTON.

MORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—There are rumors new and extraordinary developments in the lky business, in Chicago, Milwaukee, and her Western cities. It is said that additional suspected persons will be presented by the and Juries. Some of the persons are ex-officials of the Government. A very great effort now making here to prevent the further developments that are anticipated, but it seems tain that these efforts will fail. The Governent is in full possession of all the evidence, and s said, in inner circles, that the stars will soon it.

THE PEKIN PAPERS.

The proceedings in the case of the Westerman pers are watched here with great interest. It s to be pretty well known here that those quainted with revenue matters in that section at Westerman has contributed large sums of oney for political purposes.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ACQUITTAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The trial of the suit rought by the United States against the brig imadra for carrying unstamped liquors to laska was concluded in the United States Disict Court to-day. The verdict was in favor of e defendant.

MADISON.

is Clark's Charges Against Ex-Gov. Taylor Investigated and Disposed of.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3.—There was a lively me in the State Agricultural Rooms this afternoon in the discussion before the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society of the harges long ago preferred against Gov. Taylor, f violating the regulations of the Society to its ses, when acting as Marshal in 1871. The vidence of President Hinckley was that he uthorized Taylor, as Marshal, to bring hree friends for employes at the State Fair, ut he brought more than a score. ist Clark strongly presented his charges and evidences in their support, and Mr. Pinney, ttorney, argued in the ex-Governor's defense, and he pleaded his own cause earnestly. The esult was that, Clark not voting, there were even to sustain the charges and eight against, the members expressing themselves that though it was plain the regulations had been technically violated, there was so much looseness in the management about these days that it would be ot fair to visit the extreme penalty of expulsion, which would follow if the charges were sustained. Clark claims a substantial victory, and the feud between him and the Governor and heir respective friends is more bitter than ever.

SPRINGFIELD.

Turning the County Government to Some Account.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—The condition of ity affairs is unchanged. We are still without regular police force, except the City Marshal nd the Mayor is Chief-of-Police under the endment to the Mayor's bill. The firemen aving pledged themselves to turn out just as if ey had not been discharged removes any uiety on that score. The *State Journal* this ening prints a number of interviews with ominent citizens, many of whom very strongly censure the Mayor's course and that of e tax-eating Ring, and demand that rmal reinstatement of the firemen, or the signation of the Mayor and his aldermanic pporters. The Sheriff and Constabulary ice are on the alert to suppress disorder, of ich there is no apprehension, and the coup tat has not coerced any one into paying taxes o resists on the ground of the alleged illegality of the levy. The taxes last year were fed to any great extent by February, but, by e exercise of rigid economy, which the present ty-eaters have not followed, there was no ippage of affairs, although some legal restraint—the injunction—was then in force. In e, we are not suffering from the situation at

POLITICAL.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Fifth Ward Republican Club met at the ll corner of South Park avenue and Thirtyrd street last evening. A very full attendce was present, and all were a unit in their termination that Phillips and Evans should be posed in the spring election with the undiied strength of the Republican party of the th Ward.

Measures of organization were discussed unil a very late hour, when William R. Harper roduced a series of resolutions instructing our Senators and Representatives Congress to labor and vote for a repeal of the ecie-Resumption act of January, 1875. Mr. rper stated that the failures during the year 5 exceeded any previous year, even the disrous years of 1857, 1857, and 1873, and thought s was largely traceable to this act. The aker thought the proposal to resume specie ment in 1879 impolitic and impossible, and t the resolutions should be adopted. Yet he uld like a full discussion of the same. He refore asked that they be made the special der for the next meeting of the Club, which l be on the evening of Thursday, which was ed to.

The best of spirits and harmony prevailed.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 3.—Representative James Dalzell has received the following letter from n. W. T. Sherman:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—DEAR SIR: Your kind er is just received, and, though I thought everyy knew my general opinion on the points of your uiry, I cannot hesitate to answer you in such a as to admit of no misconstruction. I never have n, am not now, and never will be, a candidate for high office of President before any Convention or people. I shall always prefer to see that office ld by one of the soldiers who in the l War stood by the Union firmly and uivocally, and of those I notice many es willing and capable, prominent that of Hayes, now Governor of Ohio, whom we know as e officer and gentleman in every sense. I do not ever, wish to be misunderstood as pressing to e anybody in the choice of the man. My wife family are strong Catholics, but I am not. That ever, is nobody's business. I believe in the bom schools, and don't stop at the little matters that n to be exaggerated by the press in some quarters. ever, these schools are extravagant, and indulge estly buildings and expensive teachers, so as to be eavy a burden on the tax-payers. This tendency t to be checked, which may easily be done withmaking it a political question. Self-interest will late this, and make these free schools to all, and ble of imparting the rudiments of a good English ation. Yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

FROM PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 3.—The Board of Trade, special meeting last evening, passed a resoon urging our Senators and Representatives Congress to secure an appropriation of $25,to build a military telegraph line from Portd to Astoria; also, a resolution favoring ssing Alaska to Washington Territory, as a nty, to free Alaska from military jurisdiction. Communication on the Columbia to Dalles been resumed.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Why Did the Mutual Council Fall Through?

Letter from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to the Chicago "Advance."

He Lays the Responsibility of the Failure upon Mrs. Moulton; and Gives Mr. Shearman a Good Puff.

The "Advance" Comments Editorially upon Mr. Beecher's Letter;

And Shows, from Beecher's Own Statements, that Plymouth Church "Evaded the Council," but Cannot Evade the Responsibility.

Chicago Advance (Congregational), Jan. 28.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1876.—*To the Editor of the Advance:* I confidently rely upon your sense of justice to grant me space in your columns for a brief statement of facts suggested by your editorials of Jan. 20. The tendency of your remarks is to dissuade Congregational churches from accepting the invitation of Plymouth Church to an Advisory Council, and thus to cut off that church from the advice which it asks, and has a right to expect. Undoubtedly, if Plymouth Church had evaded a Mutual Council, in order to call an Advisory Council on the same subject, the proceeding then might have been justly denounced. This, as you will remember, was the precise objection made by Plymouth Church to the Council of 1874. But the facts do not support such a view in the present case. Plymouth Church was determined to give Mrs. Moulton no reasonable ground for evading the Mutual Council. No "formal protest" was ever entered by it, or its Committee, to the choice of churches. Objections, informally and orally stated in a conference, were put in writing at the request of her own lawyer, and then denominated a protest by him. The Committee repeatedly offered to waive these objections; it offered to keep them private; it simply refused to stultify itself, and disown the truth by withdrawing them, as unfounded. Those objections were both sincere and well founded; and the earnest offer of the church to go on in spite of them is itself proof of its genuine wish for a Council. One party to arbitration says privately to the other: "Two of the parties you have named are prejudiced; one has openly declared himself against us in the most bitter way. Unless you and they could to know that I am aware of this; and I think it would be but fair for you to name others. Nevertheless, I am ready to go on. If you insist on these men, I will accept them; and the fact of an objection having been made shall not be communicated to any other parties." The other party decides, not the facts alleged, but the right to mention them. He demands that the statement shall be retracted; and protests in return against four of the arbitrators named by the first, who immediately offers to strike off all four, if the two whose prejudice has been mentioned are removed. At this stage, number two declares that number one has, by a trick, broken up the arbitration, and withdraws from the arrangement, with much postscript of argument, insinuation, and calumny. This is the exact parallel of the recent case, except that a Congregational Mutual Council has not the binding force of an arbitration, and the impartiality of its members as to the particular point to be submitted is recognized as a necessary condition of its existence. Mrs. Moulton insisted on the presence of certain men. Plymouth Church did *not* insist on their absence. Who evaded the Council?

Your criticism upon my remarks is based upon a very erroneous report of them; and I trust you will see its injustice. But I shall not begin, at this period of my life, the practice of criticising misrepresentations founded upon newspaper reports.

Mr. Shearman has remained silent under many charges like that which you bring against him, of having guided my action, and that of Plymouth Church, in a disingenuous way. It is his fate clearly that he is willing to bear earnestly with his brethren for the success of measures which, in the outset, he has opposed, and in which he has been outvoted, and it is his singular lot to be selected for special censure on account of such measures afterwards. As a member of various Committees from time to time, as an officer of the church, and as one of my legal advisers, he has accepted the responsibility of whatever was done by his colleagues; nor does he seek to be relieved from it. But, since he is persistently singled out as alone responsible, I feel called upon to say that Mr. Shearman has always been foremost in urging boldness, publicity, and promptness of action. I do not suppose that the Church has acted evasively or uncandidly in any respect; but I do say that, almost without exception, the acts which its enemies have so interpreted have not been the result of Mr. Shearman's advice, and have often been directly against it. In the present instance, he has constantly advised compliance with every demand made by Mrs. Moulton in her published correspondence. He is, in particular, not responsible for the so-called "protest" of the recent Committee. For, although he shared the feelings which prompted it, he opposed it as likely to be seized upon by Mrs. Moulton's lawyer as a pretext for the abandonment of the Council.

The action of Plymouth Church is not controlled by any one man. It is the result of the sincere and earnest co-operation of the brethren, seeking to do their duty, as shown to them by the blessing of the Divine Spirit upon their patient inquiries and consultations. At every step mutual concessions have been necessary, and substantial unanimity has been the result. We have all striven to do what was right and wise, and now we seek upon our course the counsel of our brethren. Is it the purpose of the *Advance* to prevent us from obtaining it?

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS OF THE *ADVANCE*.

We cheerfully print to-day a communication from the Rev. H. W. Beecher concerning the failure of the Mutual Council. It certainly is not our purpose to interfere with any right of Plymouth Church. Mr. Beecher states that our criticism of his remarks is based upon a "very erroneous" report of them, and trusts that we will see its injustice. Now, as we cannot accept his present position as to the responsibility for the failure of the Mutual Council, we shall take care to derive our facts, supplemental to those given in this letter, solely from the editorials and speeches of Mr. Beecher, as found in his own paper, the *Christian Union*, or from statements elsewhere made over his signature and from official documents also published in the *Christian Union*. In this manner it will, we think, appear that whatever plausibility there may be in his explanations comes from the omission of essential facts and from certain unwarranted implications.

FIRST—CONCERNING THE PROTEST:

1. Mr. Beecher now says that certain oral and informal objections were "denominated a protest by her own [Mrs. Moulton's] lawyer." He omits to mention that he himself, in the Boston *Journal* (Jan. 20) denominates it "the *protest* of Plymouth Church Committee"; that his Committee, in a written and formal communication to Judge Van Cott (Jan. 12), denominate it "the protest"; and that, on their report to the church (Jan. 14), the Committee explicitly declare that it "was doubtless in the nature of a protest."

2. He says that "No formal protest was ever entered by it [Plymouth Church] or its Committee." But it appears that (*a*) "the objections" were stated "*in a conference*"; (*b*) "were put in writing"; (*c*) were termed in writing,—by the Committee, "*our paper* in the nature of a protest" (Jan. 14); (*d*) were made in order to be communicated to "the pastors." Storrs and Bedington (see Committee's report, Jan. 14); (*e*) were officially reiterated to Judge Van Cott by the Committee in writing (Jan. 12) thus: "The Committee desire to inform you that they cannot change their position in the matter of the protest." If this does not constitute a *formal* protest, what is a formal protest?

3. He says they offered "to keep their objections private." He omits to mention the one vital exception,—a most essential fact in the whole case,—that the objections were not to be kept from those two pastors, but to be made known to them. This hinge-fact in the case is singularly kept in the background in the utterances of Mr. Beecher and his Committee. It is not stated unambiguously in the present communication. We are told that the objections were informally stated in conference, and, by request, put in writing, with the offer "to keep them private." Is this ingenuous? Mr. Beecher, in his editorial (Jan. 26), even talks of offering to "keep the objections *secret*;" and his brother Edward, in the New York *Tribune* (Jan. 20), strongly affirms that "Mrs. Moulton withdrew from a Mutual Council simply because we exercised our manifest right of suggesting *to her* [the italics are ours] reasons for not calling two churches." But the Committee, in their report, admit the complete fact that "no one *but the pastors* [Storrs and Budington], Mr. Van Cott, and the Committee, should know that any objection had been made." Mr. Beecher also implies the same thing in his editorial of Jan. 19. This one omitted fact changes the whole case. For it incapacitated these two gentlemen from accepting a nominal invitation.

4. He says, "They offered to waive their objections." Yes, when the shot had told, and when the offer was an empty word.

5. He says, "The earnest offer of Plymouth Church to go on in spite of them [the objections] is itself proof of its genuine wish for a Council." What class of readers are expected to accept this statement,—the earnestness of an "offer" vitiated and frustrated beforehand by the very party that made it? For consider:

SECONDLY—THE EFFECT OF "THE SO-CALLED PROTEST."

1. It was certain to prevent the acceptance of those two gentlemen; for, should they by any possibility deem it their duty to accept, it was certain to cripple their action, and to furnish ground for disparaging the Council itself. Men of far less sense of honor would have felt compelled to decline. They felt so compelled.

2. These effects were distinctly foreseen and intended. Mr. Beecher is the witness: (*a*) "The objection would have appealed to the consciences of the parties immediately concerned," (*Christian Union*, Jan. 19), and, as the connection fully implies, would have prevented their acceptance. (*b*) "If these men came to the Council, they did not want to act as dummies," as this objection would have pressed them to do (speech Jan. 19). (*c*) "They knew, as well as we, that, if they said anything, and it was known that we objected beforehand [let the reader observe the plan] on the ground that they were prejudiced, that fact would kill dead any moral effect which they otherwise might have had on the Council." (same speech.) (*d*) "Of course, the fact of its existence [i. e. of the protest] would have precluded all of them from asserting that Plymouth Church had, by inviting the churches into Council, certified to the impartiality of their pastors and managers" (editorial). This plan is sufficiently intelligible, and the witness is good.

3. The intended effect of this movement was not lessened by the offer to keep it "private," although Mr. Beecher, in one passage just cited, intimates the contingency of making it "known if they said anything." Mr. Beecher again is a valid witness: "We simply registered our judgment that we did not think it would be right for them to be chosen,—although we did not insist that they should not be,—*and that killed it.*" Will the reader mark this explicit avowal, taken from the *Christian Union* report of his speech, Jan. 14?

4. The settled purpose in view is left in no conceivable doubt by Mr. Beecher's equally frank avowal in the same speech: "Before a tribunal . . . with Richard S. Storrs and William Ives Budington as my jurors, I will not go. . . . I won't—I won't."

THIRDLY—AS TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL, a few words. We will not enter upon the subject of legal "arbitrations" and "parallel" cases.

A Council is a Council, and its method is well settled. A Mutual Council grants to each party the power of naming one-half of its members. The theory and settled practice allow each party unrestricted range of the denominational churches; although both good usage and accredited authorities steadily sanction the idea that, "in ordinary cases, a Council ought to be made up chiefly of churches in the vicinity," with the caveat that, in matters of exciting local interest, it should be the strongest body composed. So said the Boston Council of 1865. The idea of excluding all the churches of New York and Brooklyn was, therefore, wholly unwarranted.

The wide range is liable to be abused. The remedy for a "packed" Council is found partly in its lack of all moral weight and "moral" influence. It is only an ex-parte Council that can be packed. It is undoubtedly the common practice and understood expectation that the parties in a Mutual Council will, to a moderate and reasonable extent, select, each, those whom he deems specially fitted to sympathize with his views of the case. The diverse views and eventualities insure a full discussion, and tend to a fair result. This is the very meaning of the mutual selection. And this indeed (according to Morse on Arbitration, p. 102) is a very common and permitted practice in cases of *legal* arbitration, and "The awards made by such referees cannot be impeached."

If any restriction were to be placed upon the selections for the Council, it must be by (1) mutual agreement of the parties (2) previously made. In the absence of such agreed limitations, the matter must take its *usual* course; and neither party then has a right, openly or privately, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the other.

Plymouth Church accepted Mrs. Moulton's proposal without limitation. "Your right to name one-half the Council is undisputed," say the Committee, Jan. 12, after all their "objection." It could not be disputed. The objections were still further precluded by the fact that they were too late. Mrs. Moulton had been consulted without previous objection, and had consented. Furthermore, the objections were still more inexcusably made to be communicated at this stage to the subjects of the objection, and not merely to the Committee. It was a palpable wrong, and has been mostly kept out of sight. While one might consider it proper to make friendly suggestions absolutely private, questioning the expediency of a certain invitation, the moment such a question is *pushed* so as in any way to frustrate the invitation, it is a violation of privilege and right.

It may or may not have been expedient for Mrs. Moulton to select these two eminent gentlemen; but it was unquestionably her "right." Plymouth Church had no right to enter a "protest," or even a persistent "objection"; and to communicate that objection to the parties concerned in it, was a plain violation of usage, propriety, equity, and positive agreement. It is idle to mention any inducements held out to Mrs. Moulton,—such as the withdrawal of certain other churches. The offer made to her does not affect the case.

And now to Mr. Beecher's summary of the case: "Mrs. Moulton insisted on the presence of certain men. Plymouth Church did *not* insist on their absence. Who evaded the Council?" We make answer directly:

1. Mrs. Moulton insisted only on her "undisputed," indisputable right; and ought never to have been compelled to "insist."

2. Plymouth Church had no right in *that* matter to "insist." But Plymouth Church did, by an unwarrantable movement, put it out of Mrs. Moulton's *power* to exercise or "insist" on her right. It is but a mockery to say they did not "insist" on excluding men whom they had made it impossible for Mrs. Moulton to secure. Mr. Beecher puts it well: "We simply registered our [and communicated] our judgment that we did not think it right for them to be chosen,—though we did not insist that they should not be,—*and that killed it.*" Yes.

3. Plymouth Church "evaded the Council," and cannot evade the responsibility. And it is hardly advisable for Mr. Beecher to write, as he did in the Boston *Journal*, "No perversion of the truth can be greater than to allege that Plymouth Church prevented the Mutual Council." His letters and speeches relating to this matter are too explicit and familiar to the public for him to venture such a sweeping charge of falsehood.

FOURTHLY,—AS TO THE GROUND OF OBJECTION.

This is really beyond the legitimate scope of discussion here; but, as it is introduced by Mr. Beecher in his letter, and is put forward in an editorial of the last *Christian Union* as one of the "central questions," we will refer to it again, as we have already in these columns. We must enter our earnest and decided protest against the recent public utterances of Mr. Beecher, and certain of his friends, concerning two of the most distinguished members of our communion. The epithets and insinuations poured out upon them have shocked many of Mr. Beecher's best friends. "Treachery," "treacherous men," "plot and device," "working in the dark," and much to our ears, like "wolves and foxes," are not terms to be used anywhere in connection with the name of such men, standing before the world as they do, with untarnished characters.

We cannot even accept the charge so persistently reiterated, as true, that they are "prejudiced." So far as we have seen, their judgment only when it was their duty to do. The charge of prejudice rests on no valid evidence yet exhibited to the public. It is, so far as now appears, an unwarranted outcry against them. It will not answer to charge with "prejudice" all those who demur from the peculiar proceedings of Plymouth Church, or who take up Christian labor with it. And, in regard to the actual designation of members for the Council, the charge comes with no special grace from that church, in view of some names which it placed upon the list, and of certain authenticated facts that have come to our knowledge concerning measures resorted to by its representatives in finding candidates for the Advisory Council. If it were necessary, these facts could be specified; and they are such as effectually to debar Plymouth Church from making charges of partiality or prejudice against any other party.

To the inquiry whether it is the purpose of the *Advance* to "prevent Plymouth Church from obtaining the counsel of the brethren upon their course," we reply, By no means. It is with a purpose precisely the opposite that we have felt constrained to express our own views, and what we know to be the judgment of the great body of our people. Mr. Beecher, in the last *Christian Union*, says the Council they now propose to call will not have authority to "consider Mrs. Monlton's special grievance." Now, at this stage of the matter, every true friend of Mr. Beecher must feel that nothing can be worse for him than any course which will even *seem* like an evasion of the real question. We go for a Council,—one of moderate and manageable size, composed of men whose *known* character for wisdom, ability, justice, and impartiality, will command universal respect and confidence,—invited and empowered to investigate thoroughly the bottom facts in this whole sad scandal; and, till then, we go for no other.

BEECHER'S COUNCIL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—If all the selections of the 171 churches said to have been invited to Plymouth Church Council have been made with equal reference to fairness want of prejudice, experience, and ability to justly represent the great body of intelligent Congregationalists in this country, as those from this city, this great Council must certainly settle this vexed question in regard to Beecher satisfactorily (to Beecher). I was somewhat surprised at the account this morning of your reporter's interview with the Rev. Albert Bushnell. Either your reporter drew on his imagination, or the latter failed to state his full opinion.

There are three reasons why the Rev. Albert Bushnell should not sit in that Council. First, he is young, lacking in experience, in judgment, in discretion, and not by any means one of the leading ministerial representatives of Chicago Congregational churches. Secondly, he came here two years ago with a letter from Mr. Beecher's church, of which he was a member, and is so great an admirer of Mr. Beecher and so permeated with Beecherism that he has marred his sermons, injured his influence and usefulness, in ludicrous attempts at imitation of Beecher's great powers of illustration, and is so prejudiced in favor of Mr. Beecher's seraphic nature that he cannot give an unbiased opinion. Lastly, he has resigned his position as pastor, and was last Tuesday dismissed by a Congregational Council from the pastorate of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, and, therefore, has no authority to represent the church at all. The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett is well known in this city as a man of considerable ability, somewhat lately from Brooklyn, and, I am informed, an old intimate personal friend of Mr. Beecher. The Forty-seventh Street Congregational Church is a young, small church, without pretensions to a representative position among the Chicago Congregational churches, and, I presume, upon investigation, that its selection will be found to have been due to some "crookedness," paroxysmal loveliness, or "true innwardness" towards Beecher (I mean no disrespect to the church). These selections, to any person acquainted with the Congregational churches of our city, must be a matter of some surprise. The First, the Union Park, the New England, the largest, most prominent, and leading Congregational churches of Chicago, have been overlooked by Mr. Beecher and his friends, in selecting his Council. Mr. Beecher, in selecting the youngest and smallest churches, thinks he is following Scripture authority, I presume, choosing the weak things to confound the mighty. W.

"GO SOUTH, YOUNG MAN"—NEVER!

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 23.—As the public press, misled by the charity of the Centennial and the patriotic platitudes of Congress, begins to ring the changes on the above text, allow me, or rather the victims of anti-negro laws generally, the "benefit" of a short experience at the South. It would appear that in Tennessee, at least, the laws against negro-vagrancy and crime are so constructed as to admit of the speedy relegation to penal slavery of both whites and blacks, upon the guilty, but unobservable collusion of the magistrate of the law and the "lessees of convict-labor." Under color of some real or imaginary offense, the prowling policeman drags the unfriended stranger before the local Court, and he is summarily fined and imprisoned, and then committed to the penal pens, and condemned to pick his 100 pounds of cotton daily at his "row," or, failing in his task, to receive his stated lashes in the "bull-pen" in the evening. His hard labor, his lashes, and the discretionary extension of his period of imprisonment, are all added to the judgment of the Court by the lessee; and, except as a matter of a few days' or hours' work, he will hardly ever see the end of his slavery.

Talk of redress, or the employment of the writ of habeas-corpus, in the penal pens of the cotton-fields of the South! Why, I have only rescued my young son of 18½ years, from that so-called "slave-trader," and guerrilla, and present convict-lessee, Gen. Forrest, after much expense and trouble to friends in Memphis. The boy was on his wild way to Orleans, when delayed a few hours by the boat at Memphis, where, amusing himself eating a water-melon at the wharf, his little pointless Bowie-knife betrayed him to a prowling policeman, and caused his arrest. Brought before Judge Fallon, he was sounded over to Jackson, the Jailer, and condemned to three months' imprisonment, and fined $200. Thus ensnared under the black man's laws, he was regularly remitted, with his black companions, to the black penal pens on Forrest's cotton-fields, where he soon found that his term of imprisonment meant *hard labor* and "stripes" at a stipulated rate, and that his fine was added to his term, at the rate of 25 cents a day,—a second day being added for every one passed from sickness in the "hospital"; there, and as many more as might be charged for his wretched clothing from time to time.

Where now is your emancipated, and the blood and treasure wasted thereon, if your old slave-traders can turn "lessees," like Forrest, with his guards and bloodhounds?

Some few years hence, when the humane tourist passes down the Mississippi, his ears will doubtless be assailed by the cry of distress or suffering under the lash from an island some 15 miles below Memphis, at present being occupied and planted by Gen. Forrest. Nor will it be there alone. If the vile system be not abolished, and the convicts treated as at the Church, that penal slavery will raise its cry to Heaven, and poor whites and blacks, male and female, are receiving stripes in their respective pens. The system is still in its infancy, with Forrest very fittingly its leader. Under the old system, the slaveholder had at least a chattel interest in his slave, whereas now he has none, only such as an obsequious Court gives him; so that, if ever the poor victims of the law attain to freedom again, their last helpless and disheartened state exposes them more than ever. PATER.

A Little Girl's Extravagance.

Providence Journal.

The attention of Detectives Swan and Wa ldron was recently called to the fact that a very young girl, apparently not more than 10 years of age, and of a very bright appearance and richly dressed, had engaged a private box at the theatre for four successive nights this week, which she paid for herself and occupied with young companions. She was "shadowed," and her ways of life ascertained. They revealed extravagance and independence unparalleled in one so young. She engaged hacks continually, sometimes paying as much as $15 and $20 per day for their hire alone, purchased furs, dress goods, diamonds, and other jewelry with a lavish hand, and was equally extravagant in other ways. There is an absolute knowledge that within a few months she has squandered upward of $2,700. She is an heiress in her own right, and the moneys she obtained from her mother, who was her guardian, on various pretenses—one that she was the favorite of a well-known wealthy gentleman who invested it for her, and others that she needed it for books at school, contributions at Sunday school, and the like. She accounted for the articles of her purchase by saying that they were given to her by the gentleman above alluded to. The precocity of her powers of deceit and the plausibility of her representations were very wonderful for one so young, and her mother and grandfather were completely deceived. When the facts were made known by the confession of the girl in the presence of the detectives they were utterly astounded.

A Costly Microscope.

The luxurious taste of Americans is sometimes carried into Science, as it is into social life. A microscopist has recently ordered of Messrs. R. & J. Beck, of London, a microscope, with a complete set of apparatus, constructed in solid silver. The instrument is one of the best made by the firm, and is the most costly ever manufactured. The market price was £500; and it is estimated that the duty, exchange, premium on gold, etc., will run the total expense up to about $5,000. As silver is one of the worst metals that could be used in the manufacture of a microscope, the owner of this instrument has been guilty of bad judgment as well as bad taste, and it is predicted of him that he will never do any valuable work with it.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Tilley's Compromise Plan Summarily Rejected.

It Is Held that Egan's Last Plan Is the One to Work Under.

The County Will Now Go Into the Blacksmithing Business.

Selling More Bonds — Rountree Wants Help.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members being present except Commissioner Herting.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Under this head the several Committees reported the usual number of bills. Among others was one of Bridget Burns (O. F. Periolat used to have the work) for washing at the jail, amounting to $122.20, and one from Dr. H. T. Byford for holding post-mortem examinations on the bodies of Michael Schaetzlein and Fred Roos, killed by ex-Policeman Rooney, amounting to $100. The service, it appears, was performed at the request of the County Physician.

The latter bill, on motion of Mr. Holden, was referred to the Committee on Finance, of which he is Chairman.

SALE OF BONDS.

The Finance Committee reported that it had sold twenty-five fire-bonds of the denomination of $1,000 to Messrs. Brewster & Reed at 105.52 and accrued interest. Adopted.

THE BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The Committee on Public Charities reported a long list of bills for payment, amounting to $23,430.75, and recommended that a blacksmith shop be established on the Poor-Farm.

Mr. Burdick opposed the blacksmith shop scheme, and showed that it would be very expensive, and that there was no necessity for it.

Mr. Holden wanted the shop. He thought it a necessity and an economical investment.

Mr. Busse opposed the scheme, and said that if every owner of such a farm in the county had to maintain a blacksmith, all the farmers would be bankrupted in a short time. If a blacksmith shop was needed, a wagon shop would also be needed.

Mr. Guenther said he thought there was a greater necessity for a steam-fitter than a blacksmith on the farm.

Mr. McCaffrey was in favor of the "job," and had long seen the necessity of having a blacksmith shop on the farm.

Mr. Tabor saw no necessity for a blacksmith, but thought if the engineer employed was a competent mechanic he could do most of the necessary work there, except the shoeing of horses. To establish a shop there would be an extravagance entirely unwarranted.

Mr. Busse moved that the recommendation for a blacksmith shop be stricken out. The motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Ayars, Burdick, Busse, Cleary, Tabor—5.

Nays—Carroll, Conly, Guenther, Holden, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Mulloy, Schmidt, Johnson—9.

The report as a whole was then adopted.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

Mr. Lonergan, from the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Charities, submitted the following:

Your Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service to whom was referred the communication of the City Clerk of the City of Chicago, including resolutions of the City Council as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby directed to proceed at once to advertise for the construction of the foundation and first portion of the new Court-House to grade on the compromise plan submitted by Thomas Tilley, the city's architect; and be it further

Resolved, That the City Clerk notify the County Commissioners of the action of the City Council and ask them to concur in the action of the City Council in adopting the compromise plan as presented by Thomas Tilley, city architect, for the foundation;

Having had the same under advisement, would report that your Committee have carefully considered the matter referred to them. The Common Council of the City of Chicago, by ordinance on the 9th day of August, 1875, provided for the appointment of an architect whose duty it should be to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for the erection of the city's portion of a new City-Hall and Court-House upon the Court-House square as should be agreed upon by said architect and Board of Public Works and the County Commissioners, and thereupon chose Thomas Tilley to architect for said and other purposes.

It is well known to the Board that the above-mentioned action of the Common Council was taken some time after the determination of the Board to proceed with the erection of the Court-House. The Board, soon after the foregoing action of the Common Council, adopted and approved a plan for a Court-House submitted by Mr. Egan, architect for the county's portion of a Court-House and City-Hall. Owing to the fact that Mr. Tilley prepared a plan for a City-Hall and Court-House, which was entirely at variance with a plan adopted by the Board, your Joint Committee, during the fall of 1875, held a number of conferences with the Mayor, Board of Public Works, and Building Committee of the Common Council of the city, at which conferences said several plans were fully and freely discussed, and said architects were finally instructed to unite in preparing a plan of uniform exterior design for said buildings. Mr. Egan complied on the part of the city wholly refused to comply, or even endeavor to comply, with such instructions, but Mr. Egan, the architect on the part of the county, at once began the preparation of a new plan for said building, and subsequently perfected and submitted the same to the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago, who ratified and approved the same. This same plan was afterwards submitted to the County Board, and was by it adopted, and thereby became a plan of a Court-House and City-Hall, whose general exterior and design is of a uniform character and appearance, and was adopted by both the city and county, and in keeping with the contract between the city and county relating to said building.

The plan referred to in the resolution and communication to your Joint Committee, now under consideration, has never been presented to your Committee, nor are they advised where they can see it. Your Committee are not advised of the adoption by the City Council since Aug. 9, 1875, of any plan for a Court-House and City-Hall presented by Mr. Tilley. No such action has been certified to them, nor are they able to ascertain that the City Council has adopted such a plan. They are advised of the action of the Common Council of the city instructing the Board of Public Works to adopt what was called the Tilley compromise plan, but inasmuch as the Board of Public Works prior to such instructions had adopted the plan previously adopted by the Board, thereby uniting in action with reference to a plan for a Court-House and City-Hall, your Committee are unwilling to recommend the adoption of the plan referred to in the resolution under consideration. Your Committee are of the opinion that the city and county have united in adopting a plan for a Court-House and City-Hall whose general exterior and design is of uniform character and appearance, and that nothing remains to be done with reference to the matter but to proceed and construct the building upon such plan, and thereby provide the necessary accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and comply with the public demands.

The County Board is asked to concur in the action of the City Council in adopting the compromise plan as presented by Thomas Tiley, City Architect. What is that action? That the Board of Public Works be instructed to adopt the plan. This is it entirely without the province of the County Board to do. Your Committee would therefore recommend the adoption of the following preambles and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago heretofore—to-wit, on the 11th day of December, A. D., 1875—adopted and approved a plan for the Court-House and City-Hall, to be erected upon Block 29, in the Original Town of Chicago, commonly known as the Court-House Square, prepared and submitted by J. J. Egan, architect, by which plan the general exterior design of said building is of a uniform character and appearance; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Commissioners of Cook County heretofore—to wit, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1876—also adopted and approved of said plan so prepared and submitted by said Egan and adopted and approved by said Board of Public Works, thereby concurring with the proper city authorities of the City of Chicago, and uniting with them in the adoption of a plan for a Court-House and City-Hall, to be erected upon said Court-House Square by the County of Cook and City of Chicago, the general exterior and design of which is of a uniform character and appearance, and in compliance with the terms of the contract between the County of Cook and City of Chicago, of date Aug. 28, A. D. 1872, relating to the construction of a Court-House and City-Hall on said Court-House Square; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners of Cook County does not concur in the action of the City Council as requested by the resolution adopted by said Council Jan. 13, 1876; and

Resolved, further, That the Clerk of this Board certify to the Common Council a copy of these preambles and resolutions.

Mr. Burdick wanted to know if the Board of Public Works had certified to the Board its action in adopting certain plans.

This led to some discussion, and finally the report was adopted, all the members voting in the affirmative.

SALT FOR THE HOSPITAL.

Mr. Holden moved that the contract for furnishing milk for the County Hospital for 1876 be let to the same party who had it last year, and at the same price, inasmuch as he was the lowest bidder. Adopted.

FIXING SALARIES AGAIN.

Mr. McCaffrey said he discovered in fixing the salaries at the last meeting that an injustice had been done the day employes of the County Treasurer's office whereby their pay remained at $3 per day, while the employes of the County Clerk's office received $4 per day, and moved that the salaries be equalized at $4 per day.

Mr. Conly moved as an amendment that the salary of Deputy Sheriffs in the county be increased from $500 to $800 per annum.

The amendment was lost after a spirited discussion, and the original motion prevailed.

IN ASSISTANT COUNTY ATTORNEY.

County-Attorney Rountree was then given the use of the floor to state his grievances. He did not intend to ask an increase of salary, but did desire some one to assist him in fighting the personal tax-fighters in the courts. He would need some one three or four weeks.

Mr. McCaffrey moved that he be authorized to employ the necessary help.

Mr. Tabor wanted to know what the probable cost would be.

Mr. Rountree replied that he could not say, but he would exercise his usual care in county matters, and see that the cost was not more than it should be.

McCaffrey's motion then prevailed, and the Board adjourned until Monday.

CHINA AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

FOOCHOW, China, Dec. 7, 1875.—In China preparations are going on for participating in our Centennial. A collection is being made, under the auspices of the Government, by a Commission consisting of Mr. G. Detring and Mr. E. H. Drew—members of the Customs service of China,—both gentlemen having been on the Commission for China at the Vienna Exhibition. It will consist, not so much of commonplace objects representing the every-day life of the "Heathen Chinee," as of articles of virtu and taste,—such as b

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AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon, "Hidden Hand." Evening, "Ticket-of-Leave Man."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Ben De Bar. "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety performance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. "Saratoga."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The California Minstrels."

McCORMICK HALL—North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Concert by Hans Von Bulow.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—Concert by the German Military Band.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work on P. and M. E. Degrees. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P. CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hall, 122 LaSalle-st.—Stated Communication this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for business and work on the E. A. Degree. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

COVENANT LODGE, No. 526, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this Friday, Feb. 4, at 7:30 o'clock, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
WM. KERR, Sec.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, February 4, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 88½.

Clearing and colder weather is predicted as our portion meteorologically to-day.

It has been ascertained that a majority of the House Committee on Banking and Currency are in favor of the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act, but the Committee will postpone their report on the subject until it shall have been passed upon by the Democratic caucus.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs report to the House that there are now in the Empire of Germany between ten and eleven thousand Germans who, at an anterior stage of their existence, have lived five years in America, secured the rights of American citizenship, and now live nearly scot-free of obligations to any Government.

It is authoritatively stated that dispatches have been received from the United States Ministers to England and Germany announcing the determination of those Governments to withhold their moral support from the proposition to interfere in the Cuban question. They believe Spain ought to have a chance to dispose of the Carlist unpleasantness before being pushed to the wall on account of Cuba.

Gen. SHERMAN has added his mite to the centennial Presidential canvass. In a letter to a member of the Ohio Legislature the General squarely and unequivocally goes on record with the declaration that he never has been, is not now, and never will be, a candidate for the Presidency. He furthermore takes occasion to express a personal preference for Gov. HAYES, to correct the impression that he is of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and to assert his devotion to the common-school system.

Arguments were heard yesterday in the United States District Court upon the motion to quash the indictments against Messrs. HEMING, REHM, and HOYT. Strenuous efforts were put forth by the counsel for the defendants to demonstrate the defectiveness and insufficiency of the indictments, and the counsel for the Government were equally vigorous in maintaining the regularity and soundness of the bills. Judge BLODGETT will decide this morning whether they shall be temporarily released upon an array of technicalities, or whether the question of their guilt or innocence must be definitely settled by a jury of their peers.

The examination of the papers of WESTERMAN, the Pekin distiller, was concluded at Springfield yesterday, and it is expected that the developments resulting from the scrutiny of the documents will furnish the Grand Jury with material for several new indictments. A number of telegrams, bank-drafts, letters, etc., regarded by the revenue officials as of great importance, are in dispute, WESTERMAN'S counsel claiming that they should not be allowed the Grand Jury for examination. The Court will determine whether the documents shall minister to the prurient appetite of a scandal-loving public or be relegated to the obscurity of WESTERMAN'S trunk.

A New York dispatch contains information of interest to a very large element of readers. It relates to the new departure in base-ball matters, being the disruption of the National Association, and the formation of a new organization consisting of the eight leading professional clubs, four from the East and four from the West, to the exclusion of several weak clubs whose participation in contests for the championship can be dispensed with to the advantage of the game in general. The step taken by the eight leading clubs is purely in the interest of financial protection, and will be received with great favor among the admirers of base-ball. The plan had its inception in the sporting columns of THE TRIBUNE in October last.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday. Mess pork was active and 55c per brl higher, closing at $20.30 cash and $20.45 for March. Lard was in fair demand and 17½@20c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $12.22½ cash and $12.35@12.37½ for March. Meats were active and ⅛@¼c higher, at 7⅞c for boxed shoulders, 10¼c for do short ribs, and 11¼c for do short clears. Highwines were active and unchanged, at $1.06 per gallon. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was less active and easier, closing at 98c seller the month and 97c for March. Corn was dull and ⅛c lower, closing at 39⅛c for February and 39⅞c for March. Oats were quiet and firm, closing at 31c for February, and 31⅜c for March. Rye was quiet at 67@67½c. Barley was more active and firmer, closing at 74½c for the month and 69@70c for March. Cattle were fairly active and steady. Hogs were in good demand and firmer; and sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $113.00 in greenbacks at the close.

The County Board has given its *ultimatum* on the Court-House question. It holds to the concurrent action of the city and county authorities whereby the EGAN "compromise plan" was adopted, and the county's half of the building will be constructed in accordance with that plan,—minus, it is to be hoped, the expensive and useless tower, costing over $500,000, which Mr. EGAN first embodied in the plan, but which he has since shown a disposition to abandon. As the County Board has put its foot down firmly in the matter of the new Court-House, and as the people will not consent that the building shall be constructed upon two widely-varying plans so far as the exterior is concerned, there would seem to be no alternative left the Board of Public Works save that of acquiescence.

We print this morning some interesting extracts from the *Advance*, the leading Congregational journal of America, embracing a letter from the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER in reference to the Advisory Council, and the editorial reply thereto. Mr. BEECHER attempts to explain and justify the action of Plymouth Church in "objecting" to Mrs. MOULTON'S choice of Drs. BUDINGTON and STORRS as members of the proposed Mutual Council, and labors to convey the impression that not Plymouth Church, but Mrs. MOULTON, is responsible for the miscarriage of the Council negotiations. Mr. BEECHER would have done better to have left the letter unwritten. No other conclusion is possible after reading the reply of the *Advance*, which demonstrates with caustic clearness the lameness of the plea, the falsity of the position, and the disingenuousness which characterizes Mr. BEECHER'S treatment of the question. In brief, Mr. BEECHER has put his foot in it once more.

SINGLETON, of Mississippi, was the humble instrument chosen by Providence yesterday to lead his party into another awkward predicament, being assisted therein by HALE, of Maine. Assuming to speak for the Southern Democracy, of which he is the representative on the Appropriation Committee, SINGLETON announced that the South had but three schemes to accomplish in this Congress—the construction and protection of the levees of the Lower Mississippi; the Southern Pacific Railroad—Here he stopped short, and in reply to Mr. HALE'S question whether the refunding of the cotton tax was not the third scheme, he declined to discuss that matter! Perceiving the peril of the situation, DOUGLAS, of Virginia, came to the rescue and repudiated SINGLETON as the spokesman of the South; and WILLIS, of New York, and HOLMAN, of Indiana, applied the still more heroic remedy of flatly repudiating both the Southern Pacific and the cotton-tax schemes, neither of which, they declared, would receive the support of the Democratic party in the House. There was a general rush to counteract the effects of SINGLETON'S rash zeal, but the mischief had been done, and HALE enjoyed the satisfaction of having stirred up a hornets' nest to some purpose.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Will THE TRIBUNE state why it is that, if Free Trade appeals so powerfully to the understanding, the Cobden Club has always relied so implicitly upon bribery as a means of propagating the measure? We hold that this almost universal custom of relying upon bribery and deception is the strongest evidence that the Cobden Club is conscious of propagating false doctrine, and that its managers know full well that their chief aim is to mislead the American people, and induce the United States to legislate in favor of England.—*Chicago Journal.*

We might answer this question Yankee fashion by asking another, for instance: Will the *Journal* explain why it is that, if "Protection" appeals so powerfully to the understanding, the Protection League has always relied so implicitly upon bribery as a means of propagating its ideas and carrying its measures? There has existed in Pennsylvania and New England a powerful and wealthy League of manufacturers, who have manipulated the legislation of Congress since February, 1861, who have dictated the amount of duties on every imported article, who have changed and raised the imposts at almost every session of Congress for fifteen years, who have absolutely "run" the legislation of Congress on tariff matters all that time, who finally succeded in having enacted a tariff so high and ultra-protective as to artificially stimulate and expand many branches of manufacture to such an extent that the country was deluged with high-priced goods and wares far beyond its ability to purchase, resulting in the tremendous panic and explosion of September, 1873. Since then the League's warehouses have been filled with unsalable manufactures too dear for exportation and too extensive for the limited and prostrated home consumption; and the League has been in a crippled and half-bankrupt condition ever since their greedy over-protection exploded them. Last winter their superservicable agents in Congress screwed up the tariff 10 per cent higher, and passed another "Little Tariff bill" besides, and the Statute Revisers surreptitiously and fraudulently inserted yet higher duties on certain articles, and the Treasury Department always construes doubtful language in favor of the highest imposts. Such, in brief, has been the history of tariff legislation for half a generation past. Has all this selfish special legislation against the farmers, planters, and non-protected classes been obtained by the League without bribery or corruption of Congressmen? We shall leave the question unanswered, and let the reader come to his own conclusions.

If the Cobden Club has been "relying implicitly upon bribery as a means of propagating its measure" [ideas?] all these years, it has precious little to show for its money. It clearly has not put its funds where they would do the most good. Its object, according to the *Journal*, has been to secure the abolition of duties on imported goods of British manufacture. The Club necessarily must have used its money in buying the votes of Protectionist Congressmen and the aid of Protectionist lobbyists to influence them to vote for the repeal of the duties. It is manifestly absurd to suppose or believe that the Cobden Club would squander its golden sovereigns to influence the votes or opinions of those who were already Free-Traders or opponents of Protection, as that would be like taking "coals to Newcastle." To "induce the United States to legislate in favor of England" can only be done through Congress. The people of the United States, we presume the *Journal* is aware, only legislates through the Senate and House of Representatives. It must, then have been the Protection members of Congress who were "bribed so implicitly," by the Cobden Club to repeal the tariff and substitute "British free trade." When this wholesale purchase of Protection Congressmen was effected is not stated by the *Journal*, although it would be a vastly important piece of political information. We are very desirous to have some light on this point. The *Journal* asks, "Will THE TRIBUNE state why it is that, if Free Trade appeals so powerfully to the understanding, the Cobden Club has always relied so implicitly upon bribery as a means of propagating the measure?"

The *Journal's* conundrum exceeds our guessing power. We are utterly unable to explain why the asinine "Cobden Club has always relied so implicitly on bribery to propagate its measure" when it has never accomplished the first thing; when the "bribery" utterly failed to prevent the high tariff of 1861; when it utterly failed to prevent the subsequent passage of a "Little Tariff bill," or a big tariff addition, or a Treasury Department ruling making protective duties higher, or Statute Revisers' forgeries doing the same thing. All these fifteen years "the Cobden Club has relied implicitly upon bribery" to propagate its measure, and yet the tariff has grown steadily and rapidly higher and higher, more protective to special interests, more discriminating in behalf of favored Eastern classes, more oppressive on the farmers and planters and non-protected classes. The only reduction effected in all those years by the Cobden Club and its bribe-money was that of placing tea and coffee on the free list in order to make an excuse for taxing dry goods and wearing apparel of all kinds, implements, household furniture, and wares still higher. This is all they have to show for the many millions they are alleged to have spent in bribing the opponents of Free Trade. The *Journal's* conundrums we give up in despair, and must patiently await its solution by the end-men of that concern.

HOW CAN THE WHISKY-TAX BE COLLECTED?

It is evident enough, or ought to be evident, to the Treasury Department that the present machinery for collecting the whisky-tax is a failure. It is also evident that the rate of the tax does not affect the ease of collection or diminish the amount of stealing. On the other hand, the stealings grow bigger as the rate is increased. When the present whisky rings were formed, the rate was 70 cents per gallon. A year ago, the rate was increased to 90 cents and the stealing was increased in proportion. It has been fixed at all possible figures, up and down. Originally, we believe, it was 20 cents, and it has been as high as $2.50, upon which an average of 14 cents was collected. Cheating has been carried on industriously under every rate of tax, owing to the defective method of collection, and the defect of the method is clearly enough owing to the fact that the collection of the tax is risked entirely upon the honesty of the Government officials, and what the honesty of these Government officials is has been shown in the whisky prosecutions that have already been instituted. The developments show that these officials are cheap men.—Gaugers, Storekeepers, and small political bummers, who make a business of seeking these places, and who almost invariably stand in with the liquor men, and share the plunder derived from "the crooked." This has been the experience of the Government for fourteen years. The present prosecutions may be effective for the time. They have resulted in punishing some men, and it is to be hoped will punish others, but they are only temporary. Secretary BRISTOW cannot remain in office forever. There must be a new Secretary, and under his administration there will be new sets of revenue officials. New bummers will step into the places of the old ones. New rings will be formed. The old methods of robbery will be improved upon, and the new whisky thieves will be even more expert than the old ones in the business of plundering the revenue. We may predict with absolute certainty that this cheating will go on just so long as the present methods of collecting the tax are kept in operation, whatever firmness or vigor the Secretary of the Treasury may display. The temptations are too enormous and the opportunities too frequent to be resisted, especially when nothing stands in the way but corruptible officials who follow plunder as a profession.

In the Old World, the experiences of the prominent Governments are different. They have an entirely different mode of collection, which has worked to a charm. It is a little singular that our Government officials in the Treasury Department have not studied the European methods, instead of leaving such important interests at the discretion of minor officials who are paid $3 or $4 per day. We levy a tax of 70 or 90 cents, as the case may be, and don't collect it, while England levies a tax of $2.50 in gold and collects it clean. This tax is its principal source of revenue, and every year the revenue from this source is increasing. In Germany and France, where the same method of collection is in operation, they have no trouble. Their method is to tax the maximum capacity of the distillery, the capacity being calculated by the distiller at so many gallons per month, upon which the tax is paid in advance, and after this capacity tax is paid the goods are free. There are no Government Gaugers or Storekeepers employed in the distillery, the only officer being an Inspector, who watches the progress of the distillers, and the distillers know nothing of stamps or anything of the kind. All that the distiller has to do is to live up to his declaration, and the Inspector helps him do it. Under the operations of this law no frauds of any importance have been attempted, and the method has proved so complete that in Germany no change has been made in it for fifty years. It has worked with the same successful results also in England and France. There is no bribery, blackmailing, or collusion of Government officials with distillers for purposes of dividing plunder. A few cases of petty frauds, involving a few hundred dollars, have been discovered; but in each of these instances the fraud was promptly detected, the property was seized and confiscated, and the guilty party sent to prison. Now, here is a system which in Europe has successfully stood the tests of fifty years' operation. Why do not our Government officials investigate it, and if there is any defect in it point it out? If there is no defect in it, if other Governments have successfully collected their taxes under it, and also prevented corruption and fraud, why should it not be adopted in place of our own wretched and worthless plan, which not only defrauds the revenue, but has also demoralized the public service, and transformed men who are naturally honest into criminals because they cannot resist the temptations it sets before them? It is a very simple matter. We have a method of collection that has been a failure for fourteen years. In Europe they have a method that has been a success for fifty years. What is the objection to the substitution of the latter for the former?

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

Trade-unions are Molochs to which fathers sacrifice their children. By rigidly limiting the number of apprentices, they condemn American boys to lives of idleness, crime, and misery. There are said to be, at this moment, in the single State of Pennsylvania, 150,000 children who are prevented by the unions from learning any trade. This is an awful fact. Suppose we put it in a different way, more striking perhaps, but none the less true. A number of Pennsylvanians have deliberately set about training 150,000 children to steal and slay. Or it may be said that a school for thieves, like that of Old FAGIN, has been opened in that State, and has 150,000 pupils. It has branches, too, in every State. The schools of the street are open forever, while the doors to the mechanic arts and to every department of skilled labor open only to the favored few. This system turns hundreds of thousands of people who are naturally honest into scamps and swindlers. The wear and tear of public morals is enormous. The rules limiting the number of apprentices are dictated by fear lest an overplus of labor may reduce the wages of the particular trade. But the men engaged in that trade thus exclude their own sons from it, and run in debt themselves because they have made it impossible for their children to labor. The average family of a workingman consists of himself, his wife, and three children. The reports of the different labor-bureaus in the Eastern States show that this family cannot be supported by the wages which the average workingman gets. Unless these are eked out by those of his children, they cannot pay for the food, clothing, and shelter of five bodies. In Massachusetts, "35 per cent of the heads of families are able, by their individual earnings, to provide for their families' needs, while 65 per cent rely upon the assistance of wives and children." The earnings of wives are so less, as a rule, than the savings they would make by staying at home, that the main reliance is on child-labor. In Pennsylvania, where only one male minor is employed for every twenty-five men, how can the men expect to save anything or even to pay their daily expenses? In fact, they do not pay them. They run in debt. Nearly one hundred trades pursued in the industrial centres of the country are closed to American boys. They are recruited from our foreign immigrants and from American adults who have picked up by hook or crook some slight skill. The steady decline in skilled labor in this country is due to the barbarous regulations which forbid boys to really learn a trade. Mr. COOPER, a State Senator of Pennsylvania, said in a recent speech on this subject:

> We want skilled labor, and we must have it if our people are to continue their progress—rather, if they are to avoid ruin. The time has come, and I believe it has come to stay, when skill of hands is necessary to success in life. Take a registry of the tramps who daily march past your doors, and see how many are skilled laborers. Go to your prisons, and you will find less than 4 per cent of men there who have ever acquired a handicraft. With the present restrictions upon trades, in this State alone, it takes but five years to recruit and train an army of 100,000 idlers, and these are the men who now defy the wisdom of legislators. Bad as they are, they are more "sinned against than sinning." A false system of labor has made them what they are, and that system is extending its paralytic touch to every State of the Union. Massachusetts, quoted as the most favored State in point of prosperity for her workmen, quoted everywhere as the most temperate State, is yet a victim to this system, and, as a result, shows 33 per cent more criminals than Ireland, with all of gay Erin's love for whisky. I tell you, and the truth is as old as the world, that *idleness* opens the widest door to vice and crime. Let us check it by opening up every avenue to trade. Let us by solemn law break down the barriers placed in the way of our boys. Let us make labor free to all who are strong enough to undertake it, and instead of suffering from, it will profit by the competition. Let us remember the recent utterance of GLADSTONE, that "*The best way to elevate labor is to keep our children in it.*"

The cry of the future will be not only free trade but free labor. If the unions can be checkmated only by the establishment of public technical schools, the people will see that such schools are created. They would certainly be of more practical value to the many than the average high school is to the few.

THE WAIL OF PENNSYLVANIA PROTECTIONISTS.

As was to be expected, the Pennsylvania and other Protection papers are exceedingly disgusted with the proposed amendments of the tariff. The two Chicago organs of taxation to support a system of pauperism join in the protest against national taxation for the personal benefit of the few. The cry of "British gold" is a favorite mode of assault, and the reference to the pauper labor of Europe is regarded by these people as intensely crushing. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

> The bill is so sweeping in its nature as to be likely to meet with, in part, the condemnation of every section of the country, for, while it strikes a blow at all the great industries of the nation by a large reduction of import duties at the very time when they most need the encouragement of a high PROTECTIVE TARIFF, it reimposes the obnoxious tax on tea and coffee, or, as has been pertinently said, upon the poor man's breakfast table. As to the first, it so reduces the import rates of duty as to bring into unfair competition with our own manufacturers and workingmen the manufactures of Europe, manufactured by a class little above that of American paupers. The result will certainly be either the closing of our mines, forges, factories, shops, and mills, or a great reduction of the price of labor. Under this Tariff bill, if our manufacturers are to compete with foreign manufacturers, our laboring classes must consent to accept *such starvation wages as are paid* to foreign workmen, and they must further pay an enhanced price for their tea and coffee.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

> The Ways and Means Committee intend to-day to report to the House a Tariff bill which will greatly modify the existing revenue laws, the purpose being to reduce the duties upon imports so as to carry out the favorite Democratic idea of a tariff for revenue only, so far as practicable.

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

> This very week the Lonsdale Mills in Rhode Island went to work at reduced wages after a three-weeks' strike. The factory employs some 1,400 hands. If the Lonsdale Mills were compelled to reduce wages under the existing tariff, we suppose they will prefer to stop making goods altogether under the proposed one.
>
> Mr. SWINTON said, on Saturday night, in a speech before a workingmen's mass meeting, that he "was utterly astonished on arriving in town at being informed that there were here between 50,000 and 70,000 men out of work." We quote from the reports in yesterday's papers. Perhaps there is some exaggeration in the statement, but there is no question that an appalling number of men, and especially those dependent on factories, are lying idle in Philadelphia, and the same is true all over the country.

These expressions are notable. The *Inquirer* claims that a "high protective tariff" is more needed now than ever. The *Bulletin* denounces the bill as proposing a tariff "for revenue only." The *Press* insists that the condition of the laboring class in that city and in all parts of the country is deplorable; that from 50,000 to 70,000 persons formerly employed at manufacturing in Philadelphia are now out of work. We have heretofore published Mr. KELLEY'S statement that thousands of his constituents, including men, women, and children, theretofore employed in manufacturing, had been practically idle since 1873, and that so dreadful and protracted had been their poverty that they were grateful for the crusts given to beggars, and that thousands of able-bodied workmen had been forced to become tramps, seeking for food they had no opportunity to earn. We have published also the statements of Senator WALLACE (Democrat), detailing the wretched condition of the unemployed workmen of Pennsylvania.

We have no purpose to discredit these stories. Pennsylvania has enjoyed most liberal protection to all her industries for fifteen years, and enjoys it now. What has been the effect upon the workmen? During the last ten years her miners have not been employed even at "starvation wages" more than an average of eight months in the year. Her furnaces are extinguished, her mills idle, her factories are closed, her workmen, and workingwomen, and children have been forced to the lowest pauperism. This, with a "protection" ranging from 50 to 90 per cent. Compared with this the condition of the workingmen of Europe, who are represented as working at "pauper wages," is far above that of these 70,000 working-people of Philadelphia, who cannot get work at even "pauper wages." For fifteen years the country has staggered under a weight of taxation for the benefit of Pennsylvania such as no other people were ever subjected to, and what is the result? The bankruptcy of the employers and the pauperism of the employed.

The manufacturers of New England have been in the end but little more successful than those of Pennsylvania. There, too, there has not been work enough to give employment to labor at more than one-half time, and that at the lowest scale of wages. The operatives in the cotton mills working on half-time have had, however, to pay the tax of 40 per cent on the cotton made by their own hands and worked up into their own shirts and underclothing. While the number of workmen employed has been reduced and the time of their employment and the rates of wages cut down, the great, overwhelming taxation on all their clothing and on all the other things indispensable to comfort and life has continued; their scant wages has been consumed by the very tax supposed to have been levied for their especial benefit.

Our manufacturers have been working under a fallacious system. They have so taxed everything that they have cut themselves off from all markets except the domestic one, and have reduced consumption in that market. They cannot produce so as to sell abroad, and they have to close their mills one day out of three to prevent having an unsalable surplus. Instead of reducing the cost of production, thereby adding to the consumption of the home market and being able to export their wares to all other markets, they have run their mills on half-time, and left their laborers to starve. During 1875 Great Britain sold in cotton piece goods within a market which might be exclusively occupied by the cotton manufacturers of this country to the following values:

United States	$10,000,000	Peru	$ 1,500,000
West Indies	8,500,000	China	2,000,000
Mexico	2,900,000	Japan	3,000,000
Brazil	16,000,000	Uruguay	1,000,000
Argentine States	2,750,000		
Chili	3,500,000	Grand total	$75,000,000

Here at our own doors, protected by over 3,000 miles of distance, we have permitted all this vast trade in cotton to pass into other hands, and reduced the sales in our own markets, and what has been the result? Spasmodic prosperity and eventual bankruptcy and pauperism!

At last, the manufacturers of New England have discovered the improvidence of Protection, and have resolved to produce goods for export. The export of cotton and leather goods has begun, and will prosper, insuring enlarged production at a reduced cost and an enlarged consumption, giving regular and continuous work to labor.

One of the greatest blessings that could be extended to American labor would be the repeal of every protective tax now on the statute-book. The effect would be the immediate expansion of American manufactures in every branch, giving employment to double the number of hands now employed, at proportionately larger wages. Protection has accomplished its natural and inevitable result,—the pauperism of labor,—and the sooner it is abolished the better.

The insincerity of the Democratic pretense of reform, urged as a reason for giving the Democrats the control of the Government, is again illustrated by the defeat in the House of the proposition to limit the eligibility to the President's chair to one term. Following the lead of HORACE GREELEY four years ago, the Democrats declared that this idea was the very head and front of Civil-Service Reform, and it was the Democratic party which was to make this reform a reality. But the Democrats out and the Democrats in are very different affairs. As soon as the Democrats obtained possession of the House they applied the old doctrine of "To the victors belong the spoils," and made a clean sweep of the old Union soldiers to make room for the Confederates. And now that they are satisfied that there is no movement in the country to renominate Gen. GRANT, who they seem to believe could be elected over any Democratic candidate, they do not propose to shut their own party off from the contingent availability of running a President a second time. This part of their reform programme has gone the same way as the anti-subsidy sentiment which has prompted the Democrats to introduce private and other bills to appropriate some $54,000,000 of the public moneys for the benefit of individuals and corporations. It now remains to be seen how the Democratic House will treat Mr. MORRISON'S bill for reforming the revenue. The prospect is that this reform will have about the same outcome as the others.

The decision of Judge DILLON, in St. Louis, ordering Mr. ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to appear and bring with him all the dispatches that passed between BABCOCK, JOYCE, McDONALD, and others, covering a long period of time, goes further in this direction than ever before. It has been the custom heretofore to compel the production of dispatches that could be specifically described as to dates, persons, and contents; but the order in this case is vastly more comprehensive, and calls for *all* dispatches signed "BABCOCK," "BAB," "B.," "JOYCE," "J.," "McDONALD," "MAC," "Mrs. JOYCE," etc., passing between these and other parties. The effect of this is to make public many dispatches that may have no bearing whatever upon the case in hand, and it may expose matters to the general gaze which are of the most sacred character. It may well be doubted whether this precedent is a wise one. It certainly places a very large discretion in the courts, and, if followed up, it would destroy the privacy of the telegraph as a means of communication, which has always been maintained by the telegraph companies as essential to their success in business. It is a very different matter from ordering specific dispatches known or believed to be in the hands of the company.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—Confederate organ—says:

> The tone of the Republicans here is very defiant,—much more so than it was at the beginning of the session,—and it is quite fair to presume that they have been emboldened by the seeming inaction of the Democratic House. They seem to take it for granted that the inaction of the House thus far is due either to timidity on the part of the Democrats, or to a lack of knowledge as to the proper methods of procedure.

It is due to both. The Democrats and Confederates are really agreed on nothing except to get into power for sake of the spoils of office. They can unite on no programme; they seem to hold no live issues in common and not many dead ones. They even do not agree in support of the State-Sovereignty resolutions of '98, nor of the right of secession. They are also beginning to differ as to the expediency or policy of saddling the losses suffered by the Confederates during their Rebellion upon the Union tax-payers of the North. There seems to be some squirming among the doughfaces at swallowing that dose. On the currency question they are all at sea, and they appear to be splitting asunder the Eastern Democrats from the Western on the highly important matter of the tariff revision. It begins to look as if the promised reforms would all end in smoke.

The movement to establish United States Courts of Appeals, as proposed in a bill introduced by Mr. McCRARY, seems to be well-advised, if it does not carry with it too large an expense. There are two reasons why such a change seems to be desirable: (1) Because the United States Supreme Court is already overcrowded with work, and appeal to it is incumbered with great expense and serious loss of time; (2) the United States District Courts now have almost too absolute a power in finally disposing of questions of practice and form. It is probable that a provision for Courts of Appeal located in all the Circuits would lead to a liberalization of the practice and a speedier revision of errors in the lower courts. The Supreme Court, too, would be infinitely relieved by confining its jurisdiction to writs of error when the sum involved exceeds $10,000, and leaving it to the consideration mainly of constitutional, State, and national questions. If the details of Mr. McCRARY'S bill are as well-conceived as the principle which prompts it, it should receive favorable consideration from Congress, and is likely to be productive of good results.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*,—a rapid Protection monopoly sheet,—speaking of MORRISON'S Revenue Tariff bill, says: "It first largely reduces the duties on all manufactured articles produced abroad, and then imposes a tax upon imported necessaries of life." This amounts to saying that the present ultra high tariff does not impose a tax on the imported necessaries of life! What about the 50 to 60 per cent tax on sugar and molasses? Are they not necessaries? What about the 40 to 80 per cent taxes on cottons, woolens, linens, silks, carpets, glass, crockery, cutlery, dry goods, groceries, iron and steel of all forms? Also on coal, salt, lumber? Are all these articles mere luxuries which can be dispensed with? Are none of them necessaries of life? Are tea and coffee the only necessaries of life?

The Senate of New Jersey has shown itself just twice as patriotic as Our CARTER, it having authorized municipalities to spend money in Centennial festivities at a rate not to exceed 7 cents for each inhabitant. It will be remembered that when Our CARTER let loose that uncommon eagle of his, and the bird commenced his flight from the dashing Atlantic to the sprays of the Pacific, he was instructed to scream only 3½ cents per head. New Jersey, therefore, has let loose an eagle twice as big as Our CARTER'S, who therefore becomes a common eagle after all. Not only this, but New Jersey, although a foreign country, will have twice as many firecrackers, flags, cannon, and blunderbuss see as any State in the Union. She will have twice as many orations, and they will be twice as long; twice as many poems, with twice as many verses; twice as many banquets, with twice as much to eat; twice as many eagles, with twice as much fluttering and screaming. A great deal of patriotism can be extracted from 7 cents, at least twice as much as from 3½ cents. While some States will spend more money in bulk, having a larger population, it is a sad thought that the average man will be only half as happy, patriotic, and flamboyant as the average Jerseyman. The saddest thought of all, however, is that Our CARTER'S eagle, upon whom we had plumed ourselves as no common eagle, has met a Jersey eagle with a spread and a squawk twice as big as his.

A St. Louis special dispatch says:

> The severe abuse of the Government witnesses and ex-members of the conspiracy by counsel for McKEE'S defense has aroused these men, in some instances, to the highest pitch of rage, and they are threatening to tell a great deal more than has yet been divulged. One of them asserts to-day that at one time it was the intention of McKEE, McDONALD, and other leading members of the Ring, to attempt to secure the appointment of the late Collector, FORD, MAGUIRE'S predecessor, to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. It will be remembered that FORD was one of the five recipients of the weekly divide. Had this Utopian scheme been successfully consummated, the highest expectations of the Ring would have been realized, and they could have defied detection.

Those desperate ringsters played their hands for all they were worth, and as success causes boldness, and then temerity and recklessness, it is possible they may have thought of placing one of their number at the head of the Treasury Department. FORD was one of the most popular men in St. Louis. He was highly respected, supposed to be strictly honest, and possessed very considerable ability, and stood quite high in the graces of the President. It may be true that the Whisky Ring contemplated taking advantage of these circumstances and making a "thirteen strike." It is said that fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

Our Fireside Friend, the only literary and story paper of large circulation published in Chicago or the West, was purchased several weeks ago by Messrs. DONNELLEY, LOYD & MILLER. The editorial management and control of the paper pass into the hands of the last-named member of the firm, Dr. A. P. MILLER, formerly the senior member of the firm of MILLER, LOCKE & Co., publishers of the Toledo *Blade*, and since that time connected with other publishing houses. It will be remembered that under the management of MILLER, LOCKE & Co. the Toledo *Blade* assumed at once a decided individuality, and was pushed to a circulation larger than that of any other political paper at that time in the United States. This fact is mentioned to illustrate the character and success of the present editor of *Our Fireside Friend*, who has certainly made an excellent record, both as publisher and editor. Under the new management, *Our Fireside Friend* has been much improved, and will take a higher rank as a domestic and literary weekly.

The New York *Times* is not sanguine as to the passage of MORRISON'S Tariff bill. It observes:

> As the Democrats will need Republican aid to pass Mr. MORRISON'S Tariff bill, the obvious necessity of doing something to increase the productiveness of the customs revenue may furnish a serviceable argument in its favor. At present, however, there appears to be some doubt whether any considerable proportion of the majority in the House of Representatives are prepared to accept that measure as one for which the party can be held responsible. It is even doubtful whether a favorable report on it can be secured from the Committee on Ways and Means, though Mr. KERR is understood to have appointed the Committee with a view of pledging the party to some decided step toward Revenue Reform. If that Committee frames with the Tariff bill after the fashion adopted by the Committee on Banking and Currency in dealing with the question of specie-payments, it will not be ready to present any report this session.

The *Times* seems to think that Democratic professions in behalf of Revenue Reform are hollow and hypocritical. If they are not sincere on that question, on what one are they sincere?

It is said that a Democratic paper should call Our CARTER "The best preserved specimen in the United States of the old-fashioned, bell-mouthed blunderbuss," and "a relic of the reign of ELIZABETH." But the Democratic organ which does this is published in St. Louis, and the utterances we have quoted are therefore, in all probability, mere ebullitions of spite against one of Chicago's shining successes. Our CARTER'S eagle is bigger than anything in St. Louis except the mortgage on the big bridge, and the folks down yonder cannot conceal their chagrin at the fact.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Feb. 1 says:

> There is a prospect of new developments in the Chicago Whisky Ring, of a nature more startling than anything that has been had, involving hitherto unsuspected persons.

Does this mean that some of the missing links are likely to be found? Or was it merely put in to pad out a newless dispatch with a small, harmless roorbach? There have been countless rumors of this sort from Washington, but they have all been as empty as soap-bubbles.

Here are a few choice extracts from editorials in German papers on THOMASSEN'S crime:

> Only out of the American culture could a man arise who could plan with such profusion of genius such a horror. . . In such an example as this murder of masses through self-interest, the [American] national spirit in its full essence comes to a dreadful pitch.
>
> The school which raises monsters like THOMASSEN has its doors wide open in the United States. . . This so-called practical American realistic life . . . finds its natural climax in the most hideous brutality.

The *Independent* of the 3d inst. gives a column and a half of such extracts.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN is still trying to cleanse the Augean stables of South Carolina politics. An affidavit was laid before him last month, which accused an official, one CAVENDER, of blackmailing some creditors of the State. The Governor asked for an explanation, and CAVENDER pleaded guilty to charging a 20 per cent commission for doing his duty. Then the Governor asked him to resign. He refused, and was promptly removed.

The swallow-tail and short-hair fight has broken out in Chili, as it is bound to do in every democracy. ARISTIDES was ostracised for being a swallow-tail. In the South American Republic the Presidential candidates are ANIBALE PINTO, a.-t., nominated by the alumni of the National University, and BEN MACKENNA, Irish-born and short-hair. The alumni are making speeches for ANIBALE and bets on BEN.

The first international exhibition of the year—that of Chili—has failed. The show did not pay. During its progress, the foreign Commissioners observed the successive Sabbaths by giving free side-shows. The American Commissioner outdid all the others by chartering a circus.

PERSONAL.

Tweed has been seen in Canada.

"Jennie June" earns $4,000 a year with her pen.

Von Moltke never works on Sunday, except in time of war.

John Bright is opposed to flogging as a punishment for wife-beating.

It is said that the condition of Prince Bismarck's health is still very critical.

Ben Butler's successor in Congress is a fluent and graceful, but not forcible, speaker.

Miss Abbott, the singer, asked the Pope's blessing on her voice. He told her to pray for it.

Matilda Fletcher is having great success in Iowa with her lectures on "The Old Boy" and "The Ethics of Marriage."

P. P. Winstermute, the murderer of Gen. McCook, is hopelessly ill, and has gone to Florida with the hope of prolonging his life.

Gen. Dick Taylor, of Kentucky, has made a great social success in England, having secured the personal friendship of the Prince of Wales.

The Pope has written a brief to all the Cardinals, desiring to know if, in their opinion, they think it expedient for him to recognize the Italian Government.

Prof. John Stuart Blackie's efforts for the establishment of a Chair of Celtic Languages in Edinburg University are about

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bserved the successive Sabbaths by giving
ree side-shows. The American Commissioner
utdid all the others by chartering a circus.

PERSONAL.

Tweed has been seen in Canada.

"Jennie June" earns $4,000 a year with her
en.

Von Moltke never works on Sunday, except in
ime of war.

John Bright is opposed to flogging as a pun-
shment for wife-beating.

It is said that the condition of Prince Bis-
marck's health is still very critical.

Ben Butler's successor in Congress is a finish
nd graceful, but not forcible, speaker.

Miss Abbott, the singer, asked the Pope's bless-
g on her voice. He said her to pray for it.

Matilda Fletcher is having great success in
wa with her lectures on "The Old Boy" and
The Ethics of Marriage."

P. P. Wintermute, the murderer of Gen. Mc-
ook, is hopelessly ill, and has gone to Florida
th the hope of prolonging his life.

Gen. Dick Taylor, of Kentucky, has made a
at social success in England, having secured
personal friendship of the Prince of Wales.

The Pope has written a brief to all the Cardinals,
piring to know if, in their opinion, they think it
bedient for him to recognize the Italian Gov-
ment.

Prof. John Stuart Blackie's efforts for the es-
blishment of a Chair of Celtic Languages in
inburg University are about to be crowned
h success.

t is rumored in Indianapolis that Dan Voor-
s contemplates taking up his residence per-
nently in St. Louis. The Tall Sick o' more
nts to get ina Democratic district.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott-Siddons left Boston on
day evening for California, Japan, China,
India. They will return to this continent,
he way of England, in eighteen months.

ashionable ladies in New York now wear a
rse apron, or tunic, which, it is said, owes
rigin to a Parisian belle who took her pat-
from a stone-breaker at work on the road.

enator Booth lives in fine bachelor-quarters
Washington, and is visited by a refined class
people, mainly military men, literary men,
such company as Essex and Raleigh would
liked. So says "Gath."

e Crown Princess of Germany is a regular
thinker. When Strauss, the author of the
e of Jesus," died, his portrait was hung
her bed, like the image of a patron-saint.
ss' book and the "Life of Voltaire" occupy
nost prominent place on her centre-table.

e Cincinnati *Commercial* judges that a
sense of misgiving touches the reader of
irst book of "Daniel Deronda," George
's new novel. There is an awful possibility
the whole work may be something in the
al nature of a combination of Bulwer and
Braddon.

Mapleson, the London impresario, is a
usician. He used to sing delightfully in
h and highly cultivated tenor voice. He
lays well on a violin. Mlle. Titiens has
for nearly twenty years his leading vocal-
d enjoys his confidence and that of his
in a very high degree.

eems that the New York women, or some
m, are still making fools of themselves
Montague. The other day, at a Fifth-
e mansion, the eldest daughter of the
declared that when Montague, as *D'Alroy*,
Esther in his arms, "she would have given
illion dollars to have been *Esther*."

Sun hopes James Gordon Bennett will
good driver on the proposed new line of
s on the North River. Line upon line,
upon precept, is Mr. Bennett's motto.
cepts are put in the *Herald*, and his lines
t in pleasant places. The Gentlemen's
g Club is largely indebted for its exist-
Mr. Bennett.

awfully ta," is the new slang in London.
a-ta, is baby talk, and means "thanks,"
nk you." A correspondent explains it
nd aside: "Grown-up babies have
it, and it now brightens the life of
ardent adorer when, in return for some
attention, the dear, cheery lips part, and
rop out those brilliant flowers of speech,
ully ta!"

y M. Field, of the New York *Evangelist*,
ome: "There are a good many Ameri-
ilies on the Nile this winter. As we
ing up, we met Mr. Bancroft Davis, our
r to Berlin, returning; and on our re-
Monday, we met Mr. Washburne, from
oing up. Both were furnished with a
steamer by the Khedive. Christmas-Day
t Luxor the Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace
and Miss Wolfe, of Madison square.

who had two dahobeeahs, but were sailing in company and made one party. There were a number of English dahobeeahs lying there at the time, and we all enjoyed greatly a Christmas service conducted by Dr. Potter on board of Miss Wolfe's boat."

The Titiens opera-season in New York has been remarkable for the fact that libretfos have been given without extra charge to purchasers of tickets. The reason for this unusual liberality on the part of the manager was not at first understood. It appears now that Rullman possessed the exclusive right to sell librettos in the Academy of Music; and Strakosch, failing to come to terms with the monopolist, balked him of his prospective gains by giving librettos for nothing.

The New York *Evening Post* makes this interesting announcement: "It is said that Miss Kellogg's marriage is to take place on the 16th of January." Let us see—that is nearly a year hence. Probably there is no case on record of a wedding-day being fixed so long beforehand; or perhaps Miss Kellogg's hindsight is equal to her foresight, and she is married already. It is proper to say that the rumors of Miss Kellogg's intention to marry have been several times authoritatively denied.

In his sermon last Sunday night, Mr. Beecher said: "I do not think that it would be safe to give a person the run of the New York banks. The vaults might be open, and every human being in the city might be asleep, and I would not take a dollar,—at least I do not think that I would. But a man does not know what he may do until he is tried. [Laughter.] I came of honest stock—my parents were honest. I would not steal. I have faults, but they lie in a different direction." [Laughter.]

The Ecclesiastical Court to which the case of the Rev. H. Keet, the Wesleyan minister in England who insisted upon putting his title "Rev." on his daughter's gravestone, was appealed, has reversed the decision of the Court of Arches. The present decision is that the word "reverend" is not a title of honor or courtesy, but a laudatory epithet, never exclusively belonging to the English Establishment. A number of Episcopal clergymen have published letters requesting that they be addressed in the future as "Rector" or "Vicar," or whatever their denominational title may be.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—D. B. Henderson, Dubuque; J. B. Hawley, Rock Island; C. W. Davis, Philadelphia; W. J. Van Dyke, Minneapolis; S. Frank, Pittsburg; J. C. Mack and O. W. Baker, St. Louis; H. C. Hurlbut, South Lee, Mass.; B. B. Lyons, New York; John Canfield, Manistee; E. B. Drury, Kalamazoo; J. F. Whitnaw, Cleveland; Frank Nanello, Philadelphia; C. F. Bennett, Boston; Lewis Rindskopf, Milwaukee.... *Grand Pacific*—Alexander Laughlin, New York; A. M. and D. Bagley, Toledo; J. S. Marcy, New York; J. L. Merriam and A. H. Wilder, St. Paul; J. C. Burbank, and H. L. Carver, St. Paul; Edward Kipp, Buffalo; G. W. Allen, Auburn; D. G. Fort, Newark, N. J.; C. S. Atkinson, Moline; A. H. Corliss, Dubuque; C. Delano, Mount Vernon, O.; Gen. R. E. Beale, Washington; D. H. Jones, San Francisco.... *Tremont House*—W. Lawrence, Boston; James Sherwood, New York; J. J. Hagerman, Milwaukee; G. Falck, New York; the Hon. E. S. Burrell, Cincinnati; G. H. Nelson, New York; H. Lightner, Peoria; J. N. Fletcher, Detroit; R. S. Barnes, Colorado Springs; M. B. K. Miller, Milwaukee; Bayard Taylor, New York; G. C. Davis, Pittsburg.... *Sherman House*—Charles Lawrence, Omaha; C. P. Summers, New York; Fred Brown, Cleveland; F. H. Kimball, Salem, Mass.; Dr. S. P. Brown, Elgin; W. S. Mooks, Joliet; F. G. Edwards, San Francisco; C. N. Wheelock, G. E. Ellis, and J. D. Vail, Boston; A. E. Boggs, J. A. Harris, N. B. Scott, and G. B. Swift, Wheeling, W. Va.; M. C. Stein, New York; D. D. Brown, DeKalb; P. W. Smith, New York; W. B. Reynolds, St. Louis.... *Gardner House*—R. W. Dennis, Baltimore; W. B. Linsley and wife, Cleveland; L. G. Loveland, St. Paul; W. W. Halliday, Peoria; Henry Thomas, Michigan; D. E. Conklin, Baltimore; W. Newton, Memphis; E. S. Hall, Baltimore.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Philadelphia *Times* declares that Mr. Blaine has "foolishly, fatally blundered." Perhaps it is Alexander McClure who has "foolishly, fatally blundered." He has been known to do such things.

The Detroit *Post* judges that, considering Gov. Hayes' course in the late Ohio campaign, it is absurd of Mr. Sherman to assume that the Governor has not committed himself on the currency question.

The colored men meet in National Convention at Cleveland, April 5; the Prohibitionists at Cleveland, May 17; the Soft-Money Delusionists at Indianapolis, May 17; the Republicans at Cincinnati, June 14.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, which is understood to be the organ of Senator Morton, splits itself every morning in a vain attempt to straddle the currency question. It advocates the let-alone policy.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, Daniel Marcy, was a Southern sympathizer during the War. He objected to displaying the flag at half-mast at the time of Mr. Lincoln's death. He is known to be a demagogue.

Augustus Schell, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, has become dissatisfied with the Congressional Committee as arranged by Mr. Lamar; and he has accordingly resolved to take the management of the campaign into his own hands.

There are eleven candidates for the seat of the late Congressman Starkweather, of Connecticut. It will be a great pity if the Republicans of that district, having so many to choose from, do not make an improvement in the Congressional delegation of the State.

Now and then feeble Republicans make an appearance in the newspapers as inflationists. The Indianapolis *Journal* is thoroughly demoralized, and would like to run Morton for the Presidency as the old original Jacob Townsend of the greenback elixir.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Not knowing the source of the following lyric effusion, we are obliged to print it without credit to the author:

Little Sammy Randall
Blew out his candle,
And sought between the sheets to hide his head,
For Blaine, that Northern vandal,
Had spanked him with his sandal,
So that Sammy even wished that he were dead.

The new Tariff bill is largely the work of a well-known writer on the subject, who used the columns of the New York *World* and the sobriquet of "Parsee Merchant." He rather got the better of Horace Greeley in a tariff discussion some years ago. It remains to be seen whether his practical knowledge of the subject is equal to his argumentative faculty.

Mr. Tilden and his friends wish it to be understood that they did not put themselves to the trouble of electing Mr. Kerr Speaker in order that he might flop over to the support of Hendricks at the first convenient opportunity. This was not the kind of "pizen" they were bargaining for. Kerr's statement, that his letter was not intended for publication, only makes a bad matter worse.

It is not of much consequence, perhaps, who owns the New York *Express*; but, in order that the truth of history may be preserved, it is proper to say that the recent story of the purchase of the paper in the Tammany interest is correct. John Kelly and other magnates of Tammany are stockholders. The *Express* has adopted the neatest means in its power of becoming "the Boss newspaper."

The New York *Tribune* says: "Congressman Holman has written a letter declining positively to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Indiana." We have not seen such a letter. Holman was the principal candidate for the office, and the most promising. He had a rival in Landers, of Indianapolis, a rabid inflationist, and, therefore, more acceptable than Holman to a large part of the Democracy of Indiana. Holman is a moderate inflationist.

John Morrissey's maiden speech in the New York Senate has been widely commented on for its quiet good sense. It was a plain and manly argument in favor of repealing the Gray Nuns' act. Mr. Morrissey said that, representing a strong Catholic constituency, he was at first disposed to vote against the repeal; but, after consultation with the Cardinal, he changed his views. He believed the Catholics more anxious for the repeal than anybody else, and found most of them ignorant as to how the bill first came to be passed.

FOREIGN.

The Servians Arming and Eager for a War with Turkey.

Conflicting Reports Concerning Turkish Concessions to Herzegovina.

The Deak Obsequies at Pesth of the Most Imposing Character.

Our Government Advised of Recent Important Alphonsist Successes.

Over One Thousand Candidates for the French Chamber of Delegates.

German Catholics Jubilant over the Release of Ledochowski.

The London "Times" on Mr. Fish's Note in Connection with the Monroe Doctrine.

TURKEY.

THE SERVIAN CHAMBERS.

BELGRADE, Feb. 3.—The Skuptchina closed its sittings to-day.

SERVIA ARMING.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—Prince Wrede, Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent of Austria at Belgrade, has arrived here. He says the situation in Servia is menacing. The warlike propensities of the people are no longer restrainable.

AN AUSTRIAN SQUADRON

has left Pola. Its destination is believed to be Klek. It is certain, however, that Austria will not hamper diplomatic action at Constantinople by advancing any complaint in regard to the Turkish men-of-war which recently fired upon the insurgents from Austrian waters.

RECENT FIGHTING.

LONDON, Feb. 4—5 a. m.—A special from Vienna says there was fighting on Wednesday on the Croatian and Bosnian frontier. The insurgents fled into Austrian territory. The Turks pursued them, and attacked the Croatian village of Topola. At last accounts fighting continued. The Austrian authorities have arrested and disarmed the insurgent leader, Hubmayer, and forty of his men.

CONCESSIONS OFFERED TO MONTENEGRO.

RAGUSA, Feb. 3.—It is said that Ali Pasha has offered to cede to the Prince of Montenegro the Districts of Suterina, Zubzi and Bagagni in Herzegovina, and Albamun, a part of Spitza, if Montenegrins withdraw aid from the insurgents and military operations are suspended.

THE PROPOSED REFORMS.

LONDON, Feb. 4—6 a. m.—An Odessa telegram says the Porte will give a favorable answer to the Austrian note, and publish a new firman, making reforms applicable to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency has a report that the Grand Vizier intends to go to Rustchuk, and personally preside over the carrying out of the reforms.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Ragusa telegraphs the following: "I am enabled to state on excellent authority that the report that the Prince of Montenegro has agreed to recall his subjects from Herzegovina in consideration of the cession of territory is an entire fabrication."

The Turkish army remains inactive near Zulze.

The *Neue Frie Presse* of Vienna says advices from Herzegovina indicate that the measures taken by the Imperial powers to induce the insurgents to cease hostilities will most probably prove unsuccessful.

HUNGARY.

THE FUNERAL OF DEAK.

PESTH, Feb. 3.—The funeral of M. Deak took place to-day, and was the occasion of the most imposing demonstration. Archduke Joseph, the Archduchess Clothilde, and an Aid-de-camp of the Imperial staff sent to represent the Emperor, assisted at the ceremonies. Delegations were present from all parts of Hungary. Herr Shizsy, President of the Hungarian Diet, delivered the funeral oration.

LONDON, Feb. 4—6 a. m.—The *Times* dispatch from Pesth, describing the funeral of M. Deak, says the route over which the procession passed was 3½ miles long, and was densely crowded from one end to the other with spectators. Every town and county in Hungary sent deputations. Both houses of the Austrian Reichsrath sent delegations. Members of the Hungarian Diet were pall-bearers. The Primate of Hungary performed the service. Count Andrassy was present. The floral decorations were most elaborate. It was necessary to provide a special carriage to carry hundreds of wreaths contributed by the people. The coffin was deposited close to Batthyanye's monument.

SPAIN.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—Official returns represent that the Senatorial elections have resulted very favorably to the Government. Among the successful candidates are two Bishops, the Marquis of Molens, and eleven Generals, including Espartero, Quesada, Letona, and Prime de Rivera.

ALPHONSIST SUCCESSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—An official cable dispatch from Madrid was received at the Spanish Legation this evening, stating that as a result of the latest operations in the North the Alphonsist forces have almost entirely gained possession of the Provinces of Biscay and Alava. Gen. Martinez Campos occupies the whole Valley of Bastan, intercepting communication of the Carlists with France. The army of King Alphonso is now in the hills of Santa Barbara, which command the Carlist stronghold Estella.

HENDAYE, Feb. 3.—The Alfonsists have occupied Echalar and Lesaca, and are advancing on both sides of the river Bidassoa towards Vera. The Carlists have destroyed all the bridges. Later advices report that Count Caserta with considerable reinforcements for the Carlists have arrived at Vera.

The Alfonsists have abandoned Lesaca, and Echalar, and are falling back on Urdax, Maya, and Elizonds.

GERMANY.

LEDOCHOWSKI LIBERATED.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The small Town of Ostraw, where Cardinal Ledochowski is imprisoned, is filled with sympathizers, gathered to testify their joy at his liberation to-day. Among those present are many of the high Polish nobility, including the Emperor's nephews, the Princes Edmund and Ferdinand of Radzwille. There will be special thanksgiving services to-day, and the town will be illuminated.

The Posen *Courier's* statement that the Cardinal Lodochowski will be detained at the fortress at Torgau, on the frontier of Saxony, is disclaimed. Should it prove correct, an appeal will be made to the Emperor. Legal proceedings will also be taken, since the imposition of any further restraint upon the Cardinal, without further judgment, would be unlawful.

The Cardinal upon his release proceeded in the direction of Breslau. He was informed that if he entered the Provinces of Silesia or Posen, or the Districts of Frankfort-on-the-Main or Mariemsaerder, he would be interned at Torgau.

CENTENNIAL ITEM.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The Minister of Commerce will send several officers of the Mining Department to the Centennial Exhibition. They will be instructed also to study the mining industries of America.

LAUENBURG.

The negotiations between Prussia and Lauenburg, for the incorporation of the latter with Prussia, have been completed.

ROME.

ROME, Feb. 3.—It is asserted that Cardinal Manning will come to Rome in order to defend before the Sacred Congregations a scheme which has been submitted to him, and on which he has been engaged for two years, for the union of a portion of the English Episcopalistic clergy with the Roman Catholic Church. The Pope is believed to be in favor of the scheme, but the Sacred Congregations are opposed to it.

DIED.

Gino Capponi, the Italian author and statesman, is dead.

FRANCE.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Twelve hundred candidates for the Chamber of Deputies are already in the field, and 500 more are expected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DIPLOMATIC.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—F. R. Plunkett, now Secretary of the British Legation at Yeddo, Japan, has been appointed Secretary at Washington, U. S. A.

MATRIMONIAL.

It is said that the Princess Beatrice is betrothed to Prince Louis of Wales, in India, and that Parliament will be asked for her dowry.

THE RIFLEMEN.

The report that the National Rifle Association will shortly hold another meeting to reconsider its acceptance of the American challenge, because of the effort of the Americans to induce other teams, from Scotland and Ireland, to go over and compete, is pronounced untrue.

FATHER TOM BURKE.

Father Tom Burke, the well-known Dominican Father and orator, is improved in his health, which was seriously impaired.

ELECTION.

Stanley Leighton has been elected to Parliament in place of Ormsby Gare, who has been created a Peer.

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.

The Cambridge University Boat Club to-day decided to decline the challenge of the Rowing Association of American Colleges. Consideration of the invitation from Philadelphia to take part in the Centennial regatta was postponed until after the Oxford and Cambridge race, when an effort will be made to get six oarsmen to visit the United States, but on their own responsibility, not as representatives of the University.

A RAILROAD COMPANY CENSURED.

The inquest on the railway collision near Huntingdon has resulted in the return of a verdict by the jury, who add that they consider the practice of the Great Western Railway Directors in conducting their passenger and mineral traffic over the same line highly reprehensible.

THE QUEEN.

Dispatch to Boston Globe.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—London society is animated over the news that the Queen has at last intimated her intention of emerging from her long retirement. A brilliant London season is promised. Her Majesty will personally attend numerous court receptions, and will also give her presence to public entertainments.

KHOKAND.

RISES TO EXPLAIN.

TASHKEND, Feb. 3.—A special envoy from the Emir of Bokhara has arrived here, to explain the recent armaments.

INDIA.

THE GROSVENOR MISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 4—6. m.—A dispatch from Calcutta to the *Times* states that 300 troops will go to the Yunnan frontier to escort the Grosvenor Mission through Burmah to British territory.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON "TIMES" ON MR. FISH'S NOTE IN CONNECTION WITH THE "MONROE DOCTRINE.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—There is an important leader published in the *Times* to-day, contradicting Secretary Fish's assertion that his action in the Cuban affair is in accordance with the Monroe doctrine. After referring to the American note to the European Powers, the *Times* says: "The note is generally interpreted as a deliberate attenuation, if not a direct surrender, of the famous political dogma." The writer then proceeds to say: "While Mr. Fish is so careful to cut away all the modern and popular developments, accretions, and extensions, of the principles laid down by Monroe in 1823, which have so long been proclaimed as the keystone of American liberties, he yet labors to show that he holds to traditional policy to prove his case, and depends for this in a departure from what is supposed to be a tradition of American policy.

"Mr. Fish adroitly opens a curious historical controversy by boldly asserting that the real author of the principle enunciated in President Monroe's message, of all men, was Canning. The revelations are astounding. Looking at the evidence on which Mr. Fish based this assertion, we are astonished at the intellectual audacity with which he attempts to give the irrelevant the weight of relevancy by dint of sheer affirmation. Monroe's idea became corrupted until it degenerated into a barren cry of America for the Americans. Its bad effects have been mitigated in practice by the good sense of American statesmen, although its pretensions have hampered their freedom of action, and kept many perilous questions open which might have been usefully closed by diplomacy. Many Americans had come to believe that the existence of foreign colonies upon the soil of the continent was an insupportable outrage. From such exaggerations of an originally foolish claim we are glad to see that Mr. Fish has withdrawn, and that he shapes his policy rather by the precedents of Monroe's administration than by the principles of Monroe's message.

"Mr. Fish's arguments are much what we would expect from an astute statesman feeling bound to respect popular prejudices while receding from an untenable position and minimizing obsolete principles. His admission that he has invited European Powers to examine the state of things in Cuba would be quite sufficient to raise popular clamor if the Monroe doctrine had kept its hold upon the imagination of the American people.

"Turning to Mr. Fish's citations from Mr. Rush's conversation with Canning we discover that the English statesman gave no single word to justify the pretensions of President Monroe's message.

"Mr. Fish declares that the American invitation addressed to the European Powers falls outside the scope of the doctrine, because Cuba is still a colony, but that the spirit of the Monroe message clearly excludes interference with Cuba by any European Power, except Spain; for no other can claim a *locus standi* by an existing possessory interest. This spirit Mr. Fish now utterly casts out, and if he is willing to read the Monroe doctrine backward, and to interpret it according to the councils of Mr. Canning, which the original dogma directly traversed, we do not grudge him success in his efforts to preserve the appearance of consistency."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4—1 a. m.—For the South Atlantic and Middle States falling barometer, rising temperature, and easterly to southerly winds will prevail, with rain south and snow north of Virginia, followed by north to west winds, rising barometer, cold and clearing weather.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, Ohio Valley, and Lake region rising and high barometer, north to west winds, colder, and clearing or clear weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Rain	Wind.	We'th'r.
6:53 a. m.	30.13	19	69	.....	S., fresh.....	Thr'tg.
11:18 a. m.	30.09	22	72	.....	S. W., fresh	Lt.snow
2:00 p. m.	30.04	23	73	.....	N. W., fresh	Lt.snow
3:53 p. m.	30.04	25	68	0.08	S. W., fresh...	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	30.14	19	54	.....	W., fresh.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.18	16	49	.....	W., fresh.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 25. Minimum, 15.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—Midnight.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Bismarck..	30.35	-14	N. W, gentle	.....	Clear.
Breck'rge..	30.44	-16	W., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne..	29.93	28	S. W., fresh..	.....	Fair.
Davenport.	30.28	5	N. W., brisk..	.....	Clear.
Denver...	30.10	30	W., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Duluth....	30.31	-9	S. W., fresh..	.....	Clear.
Escanaba..	30.11	0	N. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Omaha	30.56	2	N. W., fresh..	.....	Clear.
Leavenwth	30.52	14	N., fresh....	.....	Clear.
La Crosse..	30.27	-2	W., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Keokuk...	30.40	9	N. W., fresh..	.....	Clear.
Ft. Garry..	30.39	-32	N. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Ft. Gibson.	30.42	26	N., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Ft Haven .	30.26	19	N. W., brisk.	.....	Cloudy.
Pike's Peak.	29.82	5	N., gale.....	.....	Clear.
Marquette .	30.11	-2	W., brisk....	.....	Clear.
Pembina...	30.40	-27	W., gentle...	.....	Clear.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—The weather in this part of the country during the past forty-eight hours has been the coldest of the season. The Missouri river is frozen over for the first time, and the ice-men are to begin their harvest to-morrow. There has been a heavy fall of snow in the western and southern part of Kansas. Colorado trains are all on time.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 3.—The river at this point is blocked, and the prospects are that there will be plenty of ice. Until this date the weather has been remarkably mild.

OMAHA, Feb. 3.—The weather is still very cold, and high winds prevail. The mean daily average temperature for January at this place was 19½ degrees.

THE DIAMOND SQUARED.

And an Honest Base-Ball Association Born into the World,

Which Required that the Philadelphia and Like Clubs Be Disfellowshiped.

Grand Council of Delegates from the Representative Clubs at New York.

Adoption of Constitution and Rules for the Centennial Year.

Progress of the Female Pedestrians at the Second Regiment Armory.

BASE-BALL.

A NEW ERA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The most important measure ever adopted by the professional base-ball clubs of this country has been considered and approved by a council of representatives of the eight principal clubs of the country, in session at the Grand Central Hotel.

The new scheme, which is destined to elevate base-ball to the rank of a legitimate amusement, is the formation of a new association of professional clubs on the debris of the old National Association, and the clubs which participate are the Bostons, of Boston; the Hartfords, of Hartford; the Mutuals, of New York; the Athletics, of Philadelphia; the White Stockings, of Chicago; the Cincinnatis, of Cincinnati; the Louisvilles, of Louisville; and the St. Louis, of St. Louis.

The last-named four clubs were represented at this conference by W. A. Hulbert, President of the Chicagos, and Mr. Fowle, of the St. Louis Club. The Eastern clubs were all represented by delegates.

THE CONFERENCE

met yesterday noon at the Grand Central Hotel, and organized by the election of Nick Young as Secretary, after which the Western delegates stated the proposition for a new association more fully than it had been given by letter, and proceeded to enumerate the advantages to be gained by the proposed union.

As nearly as I could get at the reasons, they were these:

First—The feeling that something must be done to get rid of the dishonest players who have brought disrepute on the game. It was pointed out that the present Association had been proved powerless to properly govern the game, because it had been run by unscrupulous men, who had been willing to resort to any meanness to compass their ends. As a sample of this the conduct of the Atlantics was instanced, together with the composition of the Philadelphias and their management. It was argued that if the standard were made higher, and the number of clubs smaller, there would be more inducement for players to preserve their characters above reproach; because in having a membership in the new association, and in keeping up the standard of honesty, they rendered their own positions more valuable, and secured as it were a sort of valuable franchise which assured them lucrative employment as long as they were honest and worked hard, but put them hopelessly out of the ring when they became of suspicious character. It was the idea of the promoters of the plan to make an association of sufficient character to make it an object to get into it and to behave well in order to stay in.

Second—It seemed clear to the members of the council that the distinction between professional and amateur clubs had grown somewhat too lax and that there were growing up all over the country a swarm of semi-professionals who sought to be classed with the really first-class organizations by the simple process of applying for membership in the National Association, thus by the simple change of name helping to drag down the better class to their level. The opinion was quite general that there never was any excuse for the admission into the National Association of such clubs as the Washingtons, Keokuks, and Red Stockings of St. Louis. It seemed therefore that the best interest of all the clubs was to have the professional associations which have backing and responsibility banded together without the admixture of the smaller fry who should properly form another class, but who have hung on the edges for some time and had sought by assuming the name "prafessional" to share in its privileges.

Third—The instinct of self-preservation impelled the members of the Council to band together to better their financial condition in any way possible. The Western men charged that they could not afford to come East under heavy expenses to play clubs which never returned their games, and yet that was what the old Association made them do. It was shown that the Chicagos lost considerable money last year by playing the New Havens and Atlantics when the managers of those clubs never even started to go West. The same was the case with the Washingtons and Centennials, neither of whom lived up to their Western games. The Eastern clubs in turn charged with reason that the St. Louis Red Stockings and the Keokuks never returned any games and never tried to. Fully appreciating these facts the Council were of one mind about restricting membership to clubs of acknowledged stability, and such as had the power and willingness to carry out their agreements.

While upon

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION

it was stated that the expenses of some of the first-class nines for 1876 would cover fully $28,000, counting in salaries, ground-rents, traveling expenses, and all the rest. It was estimated that not more than 100 first-class games could be played by each club, no matter how carefully the tours were arranged, and that, therefore, the clubs must arrange to have their average receipts per game larger than the sum named or they would have balances on the wrong side at the end of the year. It was also stated in the same connection that there had been several games played between Association clubs last year where the receipts were less than one-sixth of the average named, and consequently there was a generally expressed wish to avoid as many of these small games as possible. The obvious way was to relieve themselves of the necessity of playing them by shutting out the clubs from the association. It seemed like a sort of heroic remedy, but it was acknowledged as the only way to cut rid of the obligation to play unremunerative games in such little places as Keokuk, and the like. The possibility of playing any club was left, but the necessity was taken away.

Still on the question of ways and means, it was stated and shown that it was impossible to get satisfactory results in a monetary way by playing two clubs in a city. This was shown last year in Philadelphia, where the reception of visitors was extremely unsatisfactory—in fact, it was said that visitors made less money playing two games, with the Philadelphia and Athletic, in 1875, than they had formerly made by playing one game with the Athletic.

A consideration of these facts, and an argument over them, decided the wavering opinion of a few doubters that the only way that the national game could be put on a sound financial and moral basis was to

CUT DOWN THE NUMBER OF CLUBS

in the ring and made the selection so as to leave out the weaker clubs, as well as those most doubtful in character of management and players, and those from the places so small as to render it difficult if not impossible to pay expenses while visiting them.

A constitution for the new Association, embodying the ideas here advanced and providing, generally, for an association of the eight clubs named, was adopted Tuesday without much difficulty, and was signed by Messrs. Hulbert and Fowle for the four Western clubs,—the Chicagos, Cincinnatis, Louisvilles, and St. Louis,—and by the delegates from the Eastern clubs for their own organizations.

The work to-day has been that of revising the playing rules and championship code. The work of revision was mainly finished to-night, and the Council will be likely to break up to-morrow.

That the new movement is one of great importance to the game no one here for a moment doubts, and, so far as I know, every honest player and manager will approve the steps taken. There are very few men in this city outside Mr. Cammeyer and the visiting delegates who have a proper understanding of the matter at all, and none who appreciate the importance of the revolution which has so quietly taken place in the national game.

As a centennial movement the Declaration of Independence contained in the new movement is an exceedingly appropriate one, and if, as the projectors hope, it succeeds in cutting off fraud, and inefficiency, and the other incumbrances of the game, it will meet with favor everywhere.

CONSIDERED IN DETAIL,

the revolution was greatly needed. The Mutual Club, our pets, has had too many Jack Nelsons and Dick Highams in it. The Athletic has been too long under the rule of Spering; the Philadelphias are happily cut off entirely—and that one thing is worthy the whole move, because they have proposed a nine for next year which combines all that is doubtful and bad in playing and managment, from Conemanon to Zettlein. You may be sure that we here are very happy to be able to bid good by to the Philadelphias.

As for the Bostons and Hartfords, the new deal strengthens them, because it removes the necessity of playing with the New Havens unless they choose. You can judge for yourself how it will affect the West.

I am more than happy to say that the profession of base-ball has, by the election of Nick Young to the Secretaryship of the new Association, gotten rid of the Old Man of the Sea, who lives in this city, and who has for some years been a dead weight on the neck of the game. I don't know whether he has heard of the new scheme or not, but I am convinced that if he had he has applied to some one to be made Secretary of it.

A CHICAGO COMMENT.

The above full dispatch from THE TRIBUNE'S New York base-ball correspondent gives the facts of the new movement as he understands them, and it is right to say that he is generally correct. Wherever he is wrong the fault may be attributed to the fact that the movement is entirely a Western one in conception and execution, and that to this city first is the credit due of freeing the game from its bad features. The ideas which are set forth in the constitution and rules of the new Association are exactly those recommended in THE TRIBUNE of date Oct. 24, 1875, and the professionals have chosen wisely in following the suggestions there given them.

The effect as regards Western clubs will be excellent, and the gentlemen who take an interest in the game in this city may be assured that we shall have no more Dick Higham and Zettlein business under the new regime. In St. Louis there is no question but that the new movement will aid the Browns greatly in cutting off the useless Red Stockings, who never had any particular reason for existence, except as an amateur club.

The general feeling among all Western ballmen will be of gladness that there is no further necessity of considering the Philadelphias as equals. Games may be played with them if they continue to exist, but the idea that their Heathen Chinee practices are to hereafter be their own property, and are not to be saddled on other professional clubs, will give a feeling of relief.

THE HISTORY OF THE NEW MOVEMENT,

further than is set forth in the foregoing dispatch, is as follows:

In September last the Chicago Club management saw that something must be done to revive public confidence in the national game, which had become greatly impaired in the West, and especially in Chicago, by two or three players in good clubs, as well as by the demise of the Westerns and the relapse of the Red Stockings. In October THE TRIBUNE pointed out the way to clear the path in an article which was read and indorsed by ball men all over the West. The matter grew in consideration until in the winter an informal conference was held at Louisville, which was at the same time a pleasant social meeting and a convention of import to the game. At that meeting the "8-club plan," so-called, was discussed and favored by

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Counter-Business of the Banks Quiet—Loans in Light Demand.

Currency from the Country Not Large—The Clearings, $3,800,000.

The Produce-Markets Irregular—Provisions Active—Pork Buoyant, Lard and Meats Stronger.

Wheat and Corn Easier—Other Breadstuffs Steady.

FINANCIAL.

The counter-business of the banks, which had been quickened for two days by the settlements on the Board of Trade and the usual extra business of the first of the month, subsided again to its ordinary level. The local financial situation has resumed its characteristic features of monotony. The demand for loans is fair, and shows little variation from day to day. The offerings of commercial paper are of good quality as a rule, and are readily taken by the banks. Collections do not improve, and their deficiency causes more borrowing than would otherwise be the case. The country demand is active considering the large advances that have already been made in that quarter. The situation in the country approaches stringency, and will continue so as long as the marketing of the crops and cattle is held back. The aggregate city and country discounts are not large in comparison with other periods, but are high relatively to deposits. There is virtually no surplus of loanable funds here for outside borrowers, but the banks have no difficulty in providing all the means needed by their regular customers.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks.

On the street, business is quiet. Good paper is in demand, but there is a glut of "shinning" paper. Rates are 8@18 per cent.

The orders from the country for currency were light.

The clearings were $3,800,000.

BANK-REGULATION.

The Grand Jury of Essex County, N. J., in which Newark is situated, have sensibly recommended the New Jersey Legislature to provide criminal penalties for the punishment of private bankers who defraud depositors of their money. They state that in that county many persons are conducting an ostensible banking business in such a way as unreasonably to endanger the money of their customers. They also recommend that the Legislature compel publicity in the accounts of the banks. The evil at which this New Jersey Grand Jury seeks to strike a blow exists in Cook County in serious dimensions. We urge the Grand Jury of this county to take the subject under its consideration.

COLORADO MINING.

The *Miner*, published at Georgetown, has an able review of mining and other business for Clear Creek County for the past year. It makes the following recapitulation:

Silver ore and bullion, including the amount of ore purchased from Clear Creek County by Pres. Hill, and bullion shipped from other sources than those reported, made up to currency value	$1,903,199.55
Gulch gold produced in the county, at currency value	85,500.00
Total gold and silver production, currency value	$1,988,699.55

Total of Lead in Grantham's Redemption Works, at Pueblo: The following show the monthly shipments of these works for 1875:

January	$ 16,988.30
February	15,804.76
March	10,065.27
April	17,601.27
May	27,084.29
June	22,925.08
July	31,908.51
August	35,045.87
September	15,019.58
October	20,331.70
November	12,864.71
December	26,900.80
Total	$236,531.94

NEW YORK LOAN MARKET.

Money on call loaned as high as 6 per cent, but the bulk of the business was done at 5 per cent, and the market closed at this figure. The banks and trust-companies are loaning at 5 to 6 to good borrowers. We quote 60 to 90-day dry-goods indorsed receivables at 5@6, four months' acceptances of good single names 7@9. For grocery paper, we quote prime four months' acceptances at 6@6½; double names of 60 to 90 days' date at 5½@6 per cent.—*New York Journal of Commerce, Feb. 3.*

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CANADIAN BANKER.

The death is announced of Mr. David Torrance, of the firm of D. Torrance & Co. He was prominent in connection with the first steamboat enterprises, and throughout his career had been extensively engaged in commerce. His firm were the first direct importers of tea from China. The deceased had held the position of President of the Bank of Montreal since the retirement of S. H. King, and was also prominently associated in many benevolent and philanthropic undertakings. He was born in New York in 1806. The house, of which Mr. David Torrance was the senior partner, has been foremost in the leading branches of Canadian commerce for over thirty years.

GOLD—FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND GREENBACKS.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

PEKIN, Ill., Feb. 2.—On page 593 of the *Bankers' Magazine* for February, the present month, in an article with the title "Is Gold Appreciating?" the editor says this; "Instead, therefore, of reporting a rise of gold in Wall street, it would be more correct, in a scientific point of view, to say that greenbacks had fallen, relatively to gold, in the last few days." Pray explain this manner of quotations. Respectfully, etc.,

D. C.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	122¾	123¾
United States 5-20s of '65	117¾	118
5-20s of '65—January and July	119¾	119¾
5-20s of '67—January and July	121¾	122¼
5-20s of '68—January and July	123	123½
10-40s	119¾	119¾
United States 6s of '81 ex-coupon	119¾	119¾
United States currency 6s	124½	.....

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 112¼@113.

Greenbacks were 88 9/16@89¼ cents on the dollar

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sight.	Sixty Days.
London	488¾	490
Paris	517¾	512¾
Germany	95¾	96¼
Holland	40¾	41
Austria	.....	48¾
Sweden	.....	27¾
Cable transfers—London	.....	490¾
Cable transfers—Paris	.....	510

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. bonds	104¼ & int.	.....
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. sewerage	104¼ & int.	.....
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. water loan	104¼ & int.	.....
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds	105 & int.	106 & int.
West Park 7 ₩ ct. bonds	.....	97 & int.
North Chicago 7 ₩ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	.....	95 & int.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	130	135
City Railway, West Side	137¼	.....
City Railway, North Side	117	.....
Traders' Insurance Company	124	125
Chamber of Commerce	47½	50
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	129	132¼
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	88¾	89½
Exposition stock	90	95

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Gold was steady at 113. Carrying rates, 2 to 4.

Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were firm.

State securities were quiet and strong.

Stocks opened weak and lower, the decline varying from ¼ to ⅞, the latter Pacific Mail. At the second call prices were somewhat steadier, with a recovery of ¼ to ⅞, the greatest advance being in Northwestern. During the last hour the market improved for some Western shares, and was steadier in tone on the general list. St. Paul and Northwestern were features in the late advance. Transactions aggregated 151,000 shares, of which 35,000 were Pacific Mail, 22,000 Western Union, 12,900 Northwestern, 12,000 St. Pauls, 31,900 Lake Shore, and 22,000 Ohios.

Money market easy; 4@5. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8%.

Customs receipts, $225,000.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $326,000.

Clearings, $25,000,000.

Sterling dull; 485¼@485¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '51	122¾	Coupons, '68	123
Coupons, '65	118	New 5s	117¾
New	119¾	10-40s, reg	116¾
Coupons, '67	121¾	Currencies	124¾
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee 6s, old	58¾	Virginia, new	38
Tennessee, new	45¾	Missouri 6s	102¾
Virginia 6s, old	37		

STOCKS.

Western Union	77¾	N. J. Central	109¾
Pacific Mail	35¾	Rock Island	108
Adams Express	107¾	St. Paul	41¾
Wells-Fargo	84¾	St. Paul pfd	76
American Express	56¾	Wabash	8¾
U. S. Express	51¾	Wabash pfd	9
N. Y. Central	111¾	Port Wayne	101
Erie	16¾	Terre Haute	6¾
Erie pfd	35	Terre Haute pfd	22¼
Harlem	136	Chicago & Alton	104
Harlem pfd	133	Chicago & Alton pfd	109
Michigan Central	60¾	Ohio & Mississippi	8¾
U. P. stock	69¾	Indiana Central	8
Lake Shore	69¾	Ill., Bur. & Quincy	119
Illinois Central	97¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	20¾
Clev. & Pittsburg	94¾	Del., Lack. & West	118¾
North western	41¾	A. & P. Tel	23¾
Northwestern pfd	62¾	Central Pac. bonds	105¼
C., C., C. & I.	56	U. P. bonds	103¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Feb. 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

Centre av, 61 88-100 ft s of Adams st, No. 66, w f, 21¾x125 ft, with building, dated Feb. 3,	$ 13,000
Sebor st, s w cor of Ellsworth st, n f, 100x120 ft, dated Jan. 24	3,227
Halsted st, 200 ft s of Belden av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 9, 1875	1,500
DeKoven st, 88 ft e of Jefferson st, s f, 25x118 ft, dated Dec. 16, 1875	5,000
Arnold st, 475 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x133 7-10 ft, dated Jan. 29	975
Ann st, 100 ft s of Fulton st, e f, 32x86 6-10 ft, dated Oct. 12, 1875	2,250
West Erie st, 134 ft w of Carpenter st, n f, 24x116 ft; dated Feb. 1, 1876	2,250
Michigan av, 25 ft s of Fourteenth st, w f, 25x161 3-10 ft, dated Feb. 3	11,000
Wabash av, bet Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth sts, e f, 86x181¼ ft, dated Feb. 3	15,000
Paulina st, n w cor of York st, e f, 101 3-10x125 ft, dated Feb. 3	7,500
Van Buren st, s w cor California av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 1	700
Arnold st, 355¼ ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x123 7-10 ft, dated Feb. —	540
Premises No. 118 Calumet av, dated Aug. 7, 1873 (Murray F. Tuley to James McGarry)	26,000
Irving place, 46 ft n of West Polk st, e f, 24x126 ft, dated Feb. 3	900
Prairie av, 179 3-10 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 20x125 ft and building, dated Feb. 1	15,000
Prairie av, 124 3-10 ft n of Twenty-fifth st and 141¼ ft e in rear, e f, 39¼x75 ft, dated Feb. 1	4,600
Twelfth st, 400 ft w of Centre of canal, dated Feb. 2 (Matthew Laflin to George A. Seaverns)	45,875

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Diversy st, near n e cor of Halsted st, Lot 14, with other lots in same block, dated Feb. 3	$ 4,310

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

On street 252¾ ft s of Cottage Grove av, 72 ft n of Fifty-fifth st, w f, 72x105¾ ft, dated Jan. 29	1,800
Wentworth av, n w cor of Fifty-first st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 19	675
Hyde Park av, 91 ft s of Fifty-third st, in rear, 20x26 ft, dated Jan. 20	1,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	6,547	5,053	6,644	4,538
Wheat, bus	30,820	58,000	13,819	23,079
Corn, bu	76,688	35,015	44,837	49,098
Oats, bu	8,985	16,930	8,960	16,975
Rye, bu	1,320	1,150	.....	300
Barley, bu	15,400	5,400	4,308	5,510
Grass seed, lbs	138,990	98,000	155,342	189,049
Flax seed, lbs	124,500	108,000	123,800	.....
Broom-corn, lbs	105,400	14,000	105,400	.....
Dried fruit, lbs	536,950	17,600	1,867,858	1,535,247
Beef, brls	.....	.....	36	30
Pork, brls	918	900	960	1,725
Lard, lbs	42,900	68,776	122,115	1,241,379
Tallow, lbs	55,800	4,225	18,000	29,305
Butter, lbs	39,257	89,894	78,439	27,041
Dressed hogs	2,498	1,348	979	1,491
Live hogs, lbs	23,040	27,648	1,920	1,920
Cattle, No	3,959	4,547	2,334	2,029
Sheep, No	3,400	2,345	1,450	854
Hides, lbs	121,813	165,508	219,791	164,822
High wines, brls	193	56	227	320
Ale, brls	4,430	9,100	18,370	14,210
Potatoes, bu	.....	2,330	.....	350
Coal, tons	1,519	.....	848	.....
Hay, tons	20	10	40	.....
Lumber, m	189,000	177,000	5,016,000	929,000
Shingles, No	80,000	415,000	94,000	267,000
Salt, brls	70	.....	1,460	1,166
Poultry, lbs	97,273	86,477	86,676	67,762
Poultry, coops	19	77	.....	.....
Game, pkgs	14	81	.....	.....
Eggs, pkgs	238	278	450	.....
Cheese, lbs	34	31	48	92
Green apples, brls	132	.....	.....	140
Beans, bu	475	678	.....	.....

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption: 1,730 bu wheat, 1,134 bu corn, 772 bu rye, 1,680 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Thursday morning: 4 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 23 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 21 cars No. 3 spring, 25 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars rejected do (32 wheat); 20 cars high-mixed corn, 63 cars No. 2 do, 27 cars new mixed do, 22 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade do (135 corn); 5 cars white oats, 12 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do (21 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye; 8 cars No. 2 barley, 5 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade do (17 barley). Total, 235 cars or 103,000 bu. Inspected out: 41,502 bu wheat, 11,168 bu corn, 20 bu rye, and 1,740 bu barley.

There is reason to believe that the reports about Milwaukee wheat, adverted to in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, are erroneous, so far as condition is concerned. Samples of the wheat have been received in this city, which do not indicate that there is any danger the wheat will get in bad order before the not weather. How the wheat in Milwaukee, as well as in Chicago, will fare in the summer, is something no one can tell. It will depend on the weather not less than on the keeping qualities of the wheat, but both phases the grain is all right of late. The fact that it is carried by Western men remains as an element of weakness in prices, but that is no reason why the quality should be cried down without other cause therefor than a bearish feeling on the part of certain operators.

The receipts of cotton at New Orleans from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1, 1876, were about 1,000,000 bales, against 800,000 bales in the same time a year previous.

A petition was circulated on Change yesterday asking the Board of Directors to investigate the trustworthiness of the telegrams received from other markets. There are two sides to this question, as to most others. The reports do not lie in the main, but their operators are not willing to dispense with public advices, and it is probable that no better could be procured than those now sent here from Liverpool and New York. Still there is nothing very valuable in the information repeated daily, that the market has not opened yet, or that few buyers are present, or that wheat is held at the prices of the previous day, without bids or business. Those who wish to retain the Liverpool telegram (Beerbohm's) are understood to charge that the movement to abolish it is made in the interest of certain persons who receive private telegrams, and do not want to help pay for the same information to be supplied to other members of the Board.

The establishment of a Call Board in New York will probably help to remedy this evil, by enabling reporters to give more exact quotations. Where there is only a private market, reporters are obliged to take the word of dealers, whose remarks are too often influenced by their interests. A call furnishes definite quotations; but there are difficulties in the way of applying it to grain, and New York may find it difficult to keep alive.

The news from Odessa is most discouraging to all engaged in the grain trade. The losses of property through inability to pay borrowed money are numerous, and rents are stated to have fallen of 37 per cent within a few months. Dealers in the United States have had a heavy load to carry, but have not fallen down under the burden, like those of the Old World.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday, provisions being stronger, wheat and corn weaker, and other cereals steady, though dull. The storm interfered little with business, as the snowfall was gentle, though continuous, and promised rather to facilitate business in the country than to hinder it. The receipts of produce were fair.

The demand for dry goods was reported fair and values were again steady and uniform. Groceries were ordered with considerable freedom, and for most lines there was a steady, firm tone to the market. Coffees and teas remain somewhat unsettled, and probably will so remain until definite action by Congress with reference to the tax is taken. There was a good demand for butter and a fair inquiry for cheese at full rates. In domestic dried fruits there was not much movement, but imported varieties were having a liberal sale. Prices were without change. Fish remain dull at former quotations. There was an active market for carbon oil at ⅛@⅛c advance. Prices of other oils remain steady. Coal and wood were held at previous quotations. Leather and lagging were quoted dull and unchanged.

Lumber was quiet and steady. The recent snowstorms have extended over the lumber country and dispelled much of the apprehension concerning the log crop, which some dealers begin to think is more likely to be too large than too small, notwithstanding the fact that work at the principal points tributary to this market is very backward. The wool, hay, and seed markets were quiet and unchanged as regards prices, except that clover seed was stronger. Hides were steady. Orders for broom-corn continue to arrive from nearly all directions, and the general market is strong, the bulk of the crop having passed into the hands of manufacturers. Green fruits were quiet. Poultry was firmer under a good demand and very light offerings. Eggs remain as heretofore.

PROVISION STORAGE.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The article of Sunday last on storage of provisions brings up the *question of security* to the holders of provision storage receipts. The amount at stake is large. Taking your report of stocks of pork and lard alone, the amount is enormous:

110,000 pork, value $19.00	$2,090,000
46,000 tce lard	1,540,000
Meats, as much more	3,600,000
	$7,130,000

A pretty good sum for banks to hold on faith without registration. This more than equals the value of grain and flour in our city. The Board of Trade has thrown all the safeguards they possibly could by legislative enactment against the issuance of receipts with nothing to back them; and the recordings against a man responsible and reputable firm proved this necessity for legal enactments, as also the fact that even legal enactments did not always prevent loss. It seems strange that the Directors have not long since required the same protection for its members, dealing in and holding warehouse receipts for provisions, that it has and does for its holders of grain or margin receipts. No margin except in good cases given by a banker, who, having given a required bond, is designated by the Board as a recognized depository for money of its members as margins; and the experience with the Cook County National has taught them not to take men of straw because they are high-toned, but to be quite security. It is very seldom that margins to the amount of $7,000,000 are deposited. Your correspondent speaks of the makers of receipts making storage, without service rendered. A shipper can buy a receipt for provisions and have five days for storage. An operator obtaining a receipt at 2:59 p. m., calling for five days free storage, tenders the receipt to the maker at 3:01 p. m. the same day, or either day thereafter during the succeeding four days, is compelled to pay 8c per brl storage, although the pork is not delivered from store, nor has the contract of the maker of the receipt to the holder of it to give him five days free storage expired, nor been rejected out. No carrier will sustain this charge, nor should the Board of Trade give countenance to appearance of obtaining money for services unperformed. Security as custodians should be required of storers of provisions, as well as of grain or money. The stocks of provisions held by storers should be reported each week to the Board of Trade, the same as grain, and, unless it is done, provision receipts will not be as good collaterals with moneyed men as heretofore. X. X.

COAL STATISTICS.

The following is the report of the Secretary of the Anthracite Coal Company:

Shipments to interior points—Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, 3,321,830 tons, against 2,879,343 in 1875; Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, 1,974,063 in 1874, against 1,484,141 in 1875; Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, 2,689,030 in 1874, against 2,070,548 in 1875; Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1,484,526 in 1874, against 1,383,649 in 1875; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, 868,554 in 1874, against 1,020,815 in 1875; Pennsylvania Coal Company, 175,848 in 1874, against 184,456 in 1875.

Shipments to competitive points—Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, 2,240,790 tons, against 1,785,100; Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, 1,465,238, against 1,542,117; Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, 1,500,422, against 1,331,496; Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1,358,058, against 1,277,986; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, 1,278,978, against 1,318,833; Pennsylvania Coal Company, 1,165,118, against 1,168,740.

Total production—Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, 5,562,649, against 4,784,504; Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, 2,430,401, against 3,026,258; Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, 4,179,452, against 3,302,042; Central Railroad of New Jersey, 2,972,296, against 2,661,635; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, 2,149,533, against 2,939,648; Pennsylvania Coal Company, 1,338,663, against 1,353,207. Grand total, 18,626,993 in 1874, against 18,062,290 in 1875.

FOREIGN GOODS.

No direct importations of foreign goods were received at Chicago yesterday. Duties collected at the Custom-House, $1,964.93.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and stronger. The receipts of hogs were only moderate, and prices were again advanced 5@10c per 100 lbs at the Stock-Yards, which reacted on product, while Liverpool was higher on meats, and the feeling on the seaboard was stronger on pork and lard. The buying orders from outside parties were probably larger than of any previous time for a month past, but as the market went out of their reach, not many of them were filled, local purchasers taking the lead. Packers were disposed to hold back for figures at which they could replace the property, and buyers were more inclined to think that waiting for lower figures this season would be about effectual as the waiting of the traveler for the river to run by.

Mess Pork—Was quite active, and advanced 25@50c per brl under an urgent demand both from parties on the short side of the market and from others who were anxious to invest. The buying orders were numerous, but most of them seemed to be limited below the market, and the bulk of the purchases were made on local account. Sales were reported of 500 brls cash at $20.00; 1,500 brls seller the month at $19.77½@20.00; 14,500 brls seller March at $19.92½@20.45; 16,750 brls seller April at $20.25@20.70; and 750 brls seller May at $20.82½@20.65. Total, 27,850 brls. The market closed steady at $20.25 cash or seller February; $20.42½@20.45 seller March; $20.67½@20.70 seller April; and $20.90@20.95 seller May.

Prime mess pork was firmer at $18.00@18.25. Extra prime quoted at $14.75@15.00.

LARD—Was in better request, and advanced 17½@20c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with pork, though there were a good many sellers at one time, and the market looked weak. There was no change reported from Liverpool, but New York was firmer. Sales were noted of 1,500 tcs seller February at $12.20@12.25; 6,150 tcs seller March at $12.35@12.42½; and 5,000 tcs seller April at $12.42½@12.60. Total, 12,650 tcs. The market closed firm at $12.30 cash or seller February; $12.42½@12.45 seller March; $12.57½@12.60 seller April; and nominally at $12.75.

MEATS—Were in better demand, and stronger, in sympathy with the more speculative depression of the trade. There was an advance of about ⅛c per lb all round, and some descriptions were quoted ¼c higher. The inquiry was both for home consumption and for export, and sales were reported of 200 shoulders, seller March, at 7¼c; 950,000 lbs short-rib at 10@10¼c, green (chiefly at the outside); 10⅛c salted, cash; 10⅜c seller March, and 11¼c seller May; 400 tcs dry salted, 10c; 40,000 lbs long clear at 10½c; 50 boxes do at 10⅝@10¾c; 110,000 lbs short clears at 10½c cash, and 11¼c seller March; 150 boxes do at 11 @11¼c; 50 boxes Wilshire sides at 12¼c; 350 tcs (and 40 boxes) pickled hams at 11½c; and 30 bbls hams at 13@13¼c. The market closed as the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Long Clear.	Short Clear.	Short Ribs.
Green	7¼	10½	10¾	10¾
Part salted	7¾	10¾	10¾	11
Boxed	7¾	10¾	10¾	11¼
Smoked, loose	7¾	10¾	10¾	11¼
April	7¾	10¾	11¼	11¾
May	8	11¼	11¼	11¾

Long and short clears quoted at 11c cash, and 10¾c seller February, boxed; green hams, 10¼@11¼c; sweet-pickled do, 11¼@12c; Cumberlands, 10¼c cash or seller January; long-cut hams, 11¼@12¼c, boxed; bacon hams, 12@13¼c.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@5½c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.50 @10.00 for mess, $10.50@11.00 for extra mess, and $21.50@22.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8¼@8¾c. Sales were 500 brls at 8¾c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and nominally unchanged on common brands, while choice lots were quite very steady, notwithstanding the easier feeling in wheat. Sales were reported of 100 brls winters at $6.25; 800 brls spring extras partly at $4.00@5.00; and 80 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 980 brls. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $6.50@7.50; common to good do, $4.75@5.50; spring extras, $4.00@4.40; good do, $4.50@4.75; choice do, $5.00@5.25; patents do, $5.50@ 7.25; Minnesota, $5.00@6.25; spring superfines, $3.00 @3.50; rye flour, $4.20@4.35; buckwheat do, $4.50@ 5.00.

BRAN—Was active and irregular, but averaged firm under a better demand. Sales were reported of 80 tons at $9.75@10.00 on track; and $9.50@10.80 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal, at $13.50@14.00 on track.

WHEAT—Was less active, and generally weak, but averaged only about ½c lower than Wednesday's closing, though the decline of the day was fully 1c. There was no specially weakening news from Liverpool or New York, the former being steady and the latter dull, while our receipts were only fair, with rather free shipments of No. 3. But the offering of a few lots early by certain brokers, led to a rumor that the bulls were trying to unload their March wheat, and the market weakened in consequence of the impression thus produced. The weak feeling continued during the above indicated sellers had withdrawn, others taking their places, with orders to sell for outside parties, who were afraid the market had turned for good. There was comparatively little doing in cash No. 2, but it was sustained at 1⅛c premium over March. The shipping demand for the lower grades was fair. The leading "Bull" expressed his views very freely yesterday. He said there will be a deficiency of 50,000,000 bu in the crop of last year, according to the returns of the Agricultural Bureau, there is going to be a shortage that will inevitably send prices up before next harvest, or there is no virtue in statistics. He stated that his advices are to the effect that the farmers have already parted with more than two-thirds of their wheat, and that millers out West are buying Chicago price to Kansas City their neighborhood, from which it was fair to argue that receipts here will be small. A bystander reminded him that Elder Thurman took the ground last year that the world would come to an end a certain hour, or the prophecies were good for nothing, and the bystander intimated that the prophecies are at least as valuable as the returns made by the Agricultural Bureau. Seller March opened at 97⅞c, sold down to 97⅝c, advanced to 98⅛c, and declined to 97¾c at the close. Seller the month sold at 98⅛@99c, and seller May at 101¼@101⅜c, both closing at the inside. Seller April ranged ⅜@⅝c above March. Cash No. 2 spring closed at 98⅛c, and No. 3 do at 77¾c. No. 1 was entirely nominal. Cash sales were reported of 35,000 bu No. 2 spring at 98⅛@99c; 10,000 bu No. 3 do at 77¾@78c; 2,800 bu rejected do at 64c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 65¾@99c. Total, 49,600 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet, and easier on No. 2, while No. 1 was steady, with small offerings. Sales were 400 bu No. 1 at $1.15; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 99c; and 800 bu by sample at $1.05@1.16. Total, 7,200 bu.

CORN—Was dull and easier, with little change from the prices of Wednesday afternoon. The receipts were rather larger, and this caused cash corn to drag, especially sample lots, while car-lots of No. 2 were slightly discounted from the price of round lots, which were held firmly in the face and lifted the market. Liverpool was dull and heavy, and New York rather weak, which made speculative buyers here hold back, especially as the harder weather promised to increase the volume of receipts, and so to put a greater percentage into the higher grades. The shipments of the preceding day were larger than the recent average, and a considerable proportion of it is understood to be going direct to Europe. The exports from Baltimore to England have been large for two weeks past, and most of that corn was drawn from Chicago and Peoria. It is thought that if the condition of that already gone forward suits buyers on its arrival on the other side of the Atlantic, there will be a good movement all through the winter and spring, as English buyers are tempted by present low prices of corn and freight rates. Cargoes will be laid down in Liverpool or Glasgow at about 7½ per quarter. Seller the month opened at 39⅞c, sold at 39c, advanced to 39⅞c, and closed at 39½c. Seller on-track of No. 2 at 39½@39¾c. Seller March sold at 40⅛@40⅜c; seller April at 41@41⅛c; and seller May at 40⅞@41c, all closing rather firm at the inside. Seller June sold at 44⅞@45c. Cash sales were reported of 53,200 bu No. 2 at 39½@40c; 3,400 bu high-mixed at 39⅞c; 2,400 bu new do at 38¾c; 10,400 bu new mixed at 38¼c; 4,800 bu new rejected at 32c; 3,200 bu ears at 29@32c; 12,800 bu by sample at 29@35½c on track; and 22,000 bu do at 31@ 35½c free on board cars. Total, 112,000 bu.

OATS—Were again in moderate demand and a shade firmer. The receipts were larger, and more samples were offered than for several days past; but a few buying orders for options were received, and that fact appeared to be the principal reason for firmness. The local demand for consumption continues small, and is probably supplied mostly with samples, and only a few small orders are coming forward from outside points. The country is said to be full of oats, and large receipts are expected by some as soon as the roads in the interior are in a passable condition. Seller February or cash sold at 30⅞@31c, and closed at that range. Seller March was in fair request at 31⅛@ 31⅜c, and May at 34⅛@34⅜c. April sold at 31⅝@ 31¾c. Rejected oats sold at 27½c. Samples were in larger supply and less active. Cash sales include 12,400 bu No. 2 at 30⅞@31c; 600 bu rejected at 27½c; 4,200 bu by sample at 30@35c on track, and 4,200 bu do at 30@33c free on board. Total, 21,400 bu.

RYE—Was very quiet. A few orders were filled at former prices, but the offerings were not large enough to admit of much trading. Options continue dull. Fresh receipts of No. 2 brought 67@67½c, the outside for a better location, and regular receipts were quoted at 66c. Rejected was nominal. Sales 2,000 bu No. 2 at 67@67½c.

BARLEY—Was a little more active, opening dull and lower, and closing a shade higher than on the previous day. The receipts were moderate, the bad weather having checked deliveries at country points; but it is not unlikely that after the storm the roads will be in better condition for hauling than before it, and the price for fresh receipts of No. 1 is kept at 75c, with the hope of drawing the grain to this market. The option trading was chiefly in March, though there were a few transactions in February. The deliveries on the month contracts are reported as large, the bondlers, seller March, at 7¼c; 950,000 lbs short-ribs at 10@10½c, green (chiefly at the outside); 10⅛c salted, cash; 10⅜c seller March, and 11¼c seller May; 400 tcs dry salted, 10c; 40,000 lbs long clear at 10½c; 50 boxes do at 10⅝@10¾c; 110,000 lbs short clears at 10½c cash, and 11¼c seller March; 150 boxes do at 11 @11¼c; 50 boxes Wilshire sides at 12¼c; 350 tcs (and 40 boxes) pickled hams at 11½c; and 30 bbls hams at 13@13¼c. The market closed as the following range of prices:

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MINNESOT

CURRENT HORRORS.

Sickening Details of the Investigation of the Williamsburg Butchery.

The Murderer's Account of the Deed and the Motives Which Prompted It.

Another Tragic Mystery Gradually Unfolding at Babylon, L. I.

Belief that Four Persons Burned to Death Were Previously Murdered.

THE WILLIAMSBURG TRAGEDY.

KRETZ'S SLAUGHTER AND MUTILATION OF SIMMONS.

New York Herald, Feb. 1.

Gradually the disgusting details of the brutal murder of the unfortunate mechanic Simmons develop themselves. The apparent unconcern with which Fuchs—or, as he calls himself, Kretz—regards the whole transaction is in its way as much of a wonder as the nerve he displayed in mutilating the remains of his victim. The story of the method he adopted to destroy the evidence of his crime was not all told yesterday; for at that time no thorough search had been made. A search of the apartments occupied by the Kretz family revealed the fact that the murderer had sought to make way with part of the remains by the baking process, as the body of Parkman was treated by Dr. Webster. In the oven of the stove in which the bread and meat of the family were cooked the detectives found the lungs, heart, and liver of Simmons in a partially charred condition, breaded with lime. When found the horrible mess was frizzling and seething, and would soon have been baked hard and dry, so that Kretz could easily have reduced it to dust had he not been discovered. In the front grate of the fire fragments of bone were found, and these, too, would soon have lost their identity, for when found they were at red heat.

From Mrs. Kretz, the wife of the murderer, the information was gleaned that Kretz had gone out twice with a basket, supposed to be filled with the remains. With this information the *Herald* reporter went to Kretz in his cell and asked him where he had taken the contents of the basket. His answer to the plain question was very characteristic; he made no attempt to deny that he had gone out twice, and finally told the spot where he had disposed of a basketful of the dissected body of Simmons. Later he led the detectives to the spot in a swamp where he had dumped the unwholesome load, and while at the place seemed much less concerned than the police who were in attendance. He frolicked about, laughed, and as he smoked a cigar, seemed as one whose interest was far remote from the bloody crime. On the road to and from the swamp he chatted, and only once reverted to the story of the deed, when he complained in a sententious way about the family troubles he had experienced.

The Coroner's Jury met at the Williamsburg Morgue yesterday morning. The daylight came faintly through the wire-screens of the windows, and discovered to the eyes of the nervous and horrified jurymen the frightful relics of the murdered man. Shocked with the sight, each turned his eyes away as he noticed on the floor, at the left, a common black trunk, iron-bound, but open, in which were two arms, pale and bloodless, the hands still grimed with oil and machine-dust. Above the wrists and to the shoulders the flesh and tendons had been sliced away, leaving ragged, bloody bits of flesh at the extremities. With them were two white feet attached to the bones of the legs that had been chopped off a few inches above the knees, and these, too, had been cleared of flesh. Turning with a shudder from these, the eyes of the jury rested on a common water-bucket, partly filled with lumps of ice, upon which rested the head of the murdered man. The light-brown hair waved over the forehead, and the brown, grizzly beard curled around the face, thus relieving in part the staring gaze of the dead eyes and the ghastly, open mouth. Close to these in that chamber of horrors was a stew-pan containing the heart, lungs, kidneys, and liver of the dead man, black with the effects of the lime and heat of the oven in which they had been cooking. Still more hideous were the contents of a tin wash-boiler. In it was the body of Simmons, from the hips to the neck, the arms having been cut off at the shoulders, and the flesh on the back and breast stripped away, the bones alone remaining, with their awful fringe of blood drops. Close to this was another pail with sheets and steaks of flesh, mixed with horrible deformity of shape, that the brutal fiend had not time enough to burn away. Thoroughly sickened by the revolting spectacle the jury turned away and left the room.

The officers took into the station little Ellen Kehoe, the stepdaughter of Kretz. She was dressed in white and looked very innocent and calm. She had no hat, but her light blonde hair was neatly dressed, her face was undisturbed by emotion, and her eyes gave out an intelligent light that seemed to vouch for the truth of any story she might relate of the terrible deeds she had witnessed. The mother came into the house next, and was escorted to the Captain's room. She is an Irish woman, about 40 years old, and has been good-looking, but strong drink has left its impress on her face, and her eyes were still bleared and expressionless. The right and left temples were scratched, and she walked with a dull, listless motion until she reached her chair. She did not speak a word to any one nor notice what was going on around her. Then came the self-confessed murderer. He is about 5 feet 3 inches in height, compactly built, weighs about 140 pounds, has deep black, glittering eyes, a full, short face, dark mustache, and a mouth ever ready to smile. His glances at the crowd while he sat in the carriage and while passing through it to the door of the station seemed to indicate a certain gratification at the excitement he had created, for he would frequently indulge in a smile that wrought its impress on the awe-stricken minds of the lookers-on.

After a brief interview Fuchs was removed to the photograph gallery on Willoughby street, and as the carriage was being driven to its destination, the crowd rose after it and elbowed one another in their eagerness to obtain a glimpse of the prisoner. The latter glanced curiously about him, apparently undaunted by the attention his awful crime had attracted to him. He went before the looking-glass at the artist's gallery, and, after smoothing his shaggy locks, remarked, quite seriously and regretfully, "I have not got ze collar. I look so mooch better wiz the collar." No collars were forthcoming just then, and a picture was taken of him, which he asked to see. He thought the artist had done him justice.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MURDERER.

Reporter—I have come to ask you, Kretz, for the history of your life and an account of the fearful crime of which you stand accused.

Kretz said: "I have no objection to tell you my history and the details of my crime. My father is a farmer, residing near Colmar, and is about 66 years of age, and my mother is about 54 years old. He is in medium circumstances, and would have left Colmar, with my mother, to come to this country sooner than become a German, as he is now obliged to sign himself. I have a brother, who is shortly about becoming a Catholic priest. I am terribly afraid that my crime will bring disgrace upon him, poor boy." Here the prisoner sighed, as he added: "I shall not be surprised, either, if my father disowns me. I think they will do this to me." Here Kretz passed his finger across his throat.

The reporter told him that he believed he would undoubtedly have a fair trial.

The prisoner then continued: "I have worked as a horseshoer at Toulouse, Tours, Paris, and for some time at Havre in a shipbuilding yard. I cannot tell you the names of my different employers, for I really forget them. I was also for several years in the Third French Hussars, and attained the grade of Lieutenant. During the Franco-Prussian war I was at Belfort. After I had worked some time in Havre I got tired of the place and determined to try my fortune in the New World; so I wrote home to my father that I was off for New York, and took passage on the steamship Cimbria, of the Hamburg line, and came to this country, landing at Hoboken on the 16th of May, 1872. The following day I got employment at Jones & Henry's, axle makers, in Williamsburg. At that place I have worked steadily with the exception of several months early last year, when I was engaged at Singer's sewing-machine establishment in Delancey street. Subsequently, when work gave out there, I returned to Williamsburg, but there was no work to be had with my former bosses till shortly before Christmas, when Simmons got me back to work at the old place. I married my wife about eight months ago. She was the widow of Mr. Kehoe, a Williamsburg cooper. I do not know where she worked. She had a child by him named Helen, a nice little girl, and I like her very much. I am sorry to say that my wife's infidelity to me has been common talk around Williamsburg for some time, and I have lived in a hell of jealousy. I suspected Simmons, but never had any direct proof against him. I have learned, however, that when I was in New York he was a visitor to my house, and would often run into my house from our Williamsburg working place while I was making up the fires, and spend half an hour with my wife. He would return late, say at a quarter past 7. His excuse for being late was that he had gone to wash himself. All these base attempts of his to break up my home and make me a laughing stock have now been proved to me, and when I took his life I avenged myself, as any man having the least drop of warm blood in his veins would do. Once I said to my wife in Simmons's presence, 'I believe you are not true to me;' and she said, 'I am.' I added, 'If any man is ever caught by me interfering with my honor, I will blow his brains out, if I have to swing for it.' Last Wednesday evening he came to my house and treated to a pint of beer, and after it was drunk I treated to another pint, and went out to fetch it myself. When I came back I saw Simmons and my wife together. Little Helen said, 'Naughty mamma, don't lick her papa.' I then seized an ax and killed him. I then said to her, 'Look, see what you have brought on your home by your conduct.' We then went to bed, but I could not sleep at all. My wife slept, however. The next day and Friday she took some of my money and got drunk on both days. I washed up the blood, which took me three hours. I did not get bloody. Look! I had on this shirt. You see it is not bloody. I burned his clothes, as they were covered with blood. We slept with the body in our bedroom Thursday and Friday, and the stench was fearful. The girl told nobody. I did not know what to do and I trembled. My wife began to cry and say it was a piece of misfortune. I used to go to the shop constantly to ask if anybody had seen Simmons; but of course nobody had. I put his watch and money in my bureau drawer. I did not count the money, for it burned my fingers. I think I was justified in killing him, for I remember a man in Mulhouse, in 1850, who found his wife criminally intimate with a man, and cut both their heads off, and nothing was done to him. I gave the head to a boy with ragged pants and without shoes—a regular young loafer—to hide, and he went after taking a quarter, and put it into Englis' shipbuilding yard. The other parts of the body found to-day were the only portions not left in the box at home. If the body had not been removed there would have been sickness in our house. My wife watched, and I worked at the body. If I had only killed him it would have been all right; but it was wrong to cut him up. That was my mistake. But I acted as a wronged husband would. My stepdaughter can tell you what a disreputable life her mother led. My wife was not able to give me a single idea how to get rid of the body. All she did was to cry and watch the door. The head was sent away at noon on Saturday, and the rest was taken away between 2 and 4 o'clock. Nobody called at our house while I was working at cutting the body up. We kept all the body in the house except the thighs and head. I cut the head off with a sharp table knife. I am not a drinking man; I never drank any beer or whisky without my wife, and loved my home. I am a Catholic and a regular attendant at Father Halfman's church, in Williamsburg, and sometimes I went to Bushwick Avenue Catholic Church. I expect they'll hang me."

New York Tribune, Feb. 1.

The officials are all convinced that the story told by Fuchs of his discovering his wife in adultery with the murdered man is untrue. The little girl gives a straightforward account of the murder, in which the police place entire confidence. She says that her stepfather, mother, and Simmons sat drinking until a late hour on Thursday night. Her mother was so much intoxicated that she had to be put to bed. Simmons went to sleep in a chair, and Fuchs caught him by the arm and struck him upon his face on the floor, where he lay unconscious. Then, the child says, Fuchs went into the bed-room adjoining and brought out a hatchet and chopped Simmons' head almost off with one blow. He then hacked away at the neck until the head rolled away, and afterward dragged the body into the bed-room and began the work of dissecting it. Inspector Waddy said yesterday that the mother's story confirms the child's statement, and that the murder must have been committed at a late hour. This conflicts with the prisoner's statement that the deed was done early in the evening and the provocation was the discovery of his wife's adultery. The detective Inspector Waddy believes, grew out of a quarrel between Fuchs and Simmons late at night. Fuchs had previously declared he could do the work of Simmons as well as the latter, and when Simmons some time ago refused to work longer because his rate of wages had been reduced, Fuchs immediately took his place. In this place, "A man frenzied by the knowledge of his dishonor," said the Inspector, "might have slain his victim, but he would not attempt to conceal the body, but announce boldly what he had done." The police officials generally regard the killing as having been caused by cupidity alone, and characterize it as one of the foulest and most inexcusable ever known.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

FOUR PERSONS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN MURDERED—THEIR BODIES ROASTED IN A BURNING HOUSE.

Correspondence New York Herald.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 31.—Considerable excitement has been caused among the residents of this section by the discovery this morning of what will in all probability prove to be one of the greatest tragedies that has ever been perpetrated on the island. The facts relating to the tragedy which have thus far been discovered are somewhat conflicting, but from present indications there is every reason to believe that four persons—three men and one woman—have been made the victims of a most terrible family vendetta. It appears that the house of a man named Skidmore was set on fire at midnight on Sunday, and the inmates, consisting of Howell Skidmore, or, as he should be properly known, James or John Skidmore, a man named Wright, a woman supposed to be his wife, together with a man named Fleet Weeks, were burned to death. There, however, appears to be considerable doubt as to whether these parties, with the exception of the woman, were not the victims of a foul murder before the burning of the house, of which they were residents, took place, and whether the subsequent firing of the premises was but a ruse to conceal the evidences of a previous crime. Skidmore has been known in the neighborhood as a man of grasping disposition. He carried on the business of charcoal burning, and was willing at all times to take advantage of his neighbors in every particular where a sharp bargain could be made or an advantage obtained.

He had two sons, named respectively David and Carll, with whom for years he has had serious differences, so much so that several legal suits have been instituted and carried out between the three. Bad blood has been engendered, and the sons have often been heard by the residents of the village to threaten vengeance upon their father on account of the property. This quarrel finally reached such a pitch that the old man ordered both of his sons out of the house, and since that time a number of law-suits have been carried on between them. As a natural consequence the bitter feeling between the father and sons was greatly augmented, and about a month since the old man cut down a lot of wood which he thought was his property, but which Carll Skidmore carted to the depot and shipped to New York to be sold. An action was then brought in the local courts by the father against the son which resulted in favor of the former. There have been other litigations between the father and his sons, running over several years, resulting from business transactions. In fact it would seem that a constant fight in the courts was going on among the family. David Skidmore, the eldest son, was some time since A Track Superintendent on the Brooklyn City Railroad, and had a farm near Deer Park, L. I. This, however he was obliged to give up. After leaving the railroad referred to he took a place near his father's residence, and is now living there. It is said that they lately had some transactions which brought them together at the sword's point. The old man lately has repeatedly, so says Maud Taylor, declared to her that he believed his life was in danger from his sons. These facts have been thoroughly discussed by the people of the neighborhood, and the universal impression is that foul play has been used, and that all indications point to either or both of the sons as being concerned in the tragedy, for such it undoubtedly is.

One singular fact appears in the family history, which is that the old man Skidmore was separated from his wife; David, the eldest son, was living apart from his wife; Carll was separated from his; and Wright was living with a woman divorced from her husband.

The position in which the bodies or what was left of them were discovered yesterday show that they must have fallen right through from where they had slept. The trunks in the case of the three men were completely charred, so that no trace was left that could lead to their identification, not even a scrap of clothing. The body of the woman Wright, found near that of her husband, had on it part of her underclothing, such as a remnant of her corsets, underskirt, and other undergarments. These were, however, all consumed, except those portions immediately around the waist. This goes, it is thought, to show that the woman either went to bed partially dressed, or that she met her death before taking off her clothing. Wright's body was found about 2 feet from that of his wife, and partially across it, and partly covered with rubbish.

Those of Weeks and Skidmore were found in the corner, about 3 feet apart, also almost covered with debris. Not the slightest indication of bedding or any article of woolen or cotton whatever could be discovered. The only parts of the bodies found intact were the hips of the woman, the muscles of her back, and part of her hands.

David Skidmore, one of the sons, visited Babylon to-day, and many of the villagers remarked that he was more than ordinarily lavish of money, and freely invited acquaintances to drink. One of his first visits was made to Warren Lewis, an insurance-agent at Babylon. When David called on Mr. Lewis he said he had come in to notify the Coroner about his father's death, and he asked if Coroner Preston was in town. Mr. Lewis said he was not in town, the next inquiry was whether his father's place was insured. Mr. Lewis said the house and furniture were insured for $750 and the barn for $300 in the Ætna Company, of Hartford. David then left, and walked about the village for some time, evidently not only to indifferent people, but evidently to heedlessness. He is said to have inquired of several parties whether he could get the insurance money without delay, and to have drank very freely. Certain it is that when he left Babylon he was so drunk he could hardly hold his seat in the wagon. Another son, Carll, was also noticed to be stolidly indifferent by those who visited the scene of the fire.

Mr. Lewis, the insurance-agent, states that when old Skidmore last paid his insurance, about the 7th of January, he exhibited quite a large roll of bills, and he was a man very likely to keep his money by him.

Howell Skidmore was nearly 80 years old. Fleet Weeks was about 70. Wesly Wright was probably 60, and the woman who passed for Mrs. Wright was supposed to be the youngest of the four.

Justice Cooper thinks that if the people in the house had made any sort of effort they could hardly have found any difficulty in effecting their escape. The only account for their destruction by one of three ways—they might have been murdered, drunk, or strangely stupefied.

COCK-FIGHTING.

Continuation of the Cicero Dispute.

It was noted in THE TRIBUNE yesterday that several very plucky and well-contested chicken disputes were attended Wednesday evening on the West Side, beyond the city limits. In the account, the history of the battles down to and including the fifth was given, but at that point the reporter felt the call of duty upon him, and shortly before midnight left the scene of the miniature war and returned to the city, leaving a substitute to complete the record. From the latter gentleman's account of the sixth and following contests, it appears that the fun was fast and furious for some hours after midnight.

FOR THE SIXTH BATTLE

Joe Hurst put down a black red and Bradley another, both game, keen fighters, weighing in at 5-6. The struggle was a short and sharp one, and was won by Bradley after twelve minutes' work.

IN THE SEVENTH CONTEST

Jerry Monroe stood sponsor to a beautiful gray, scaling 4-1½, while Hanley handled a pure white pile pulling down the balance at 4-5. Despite the difference in weights, Monroe took the fight in seventeen minutes, his bird having received hardly a scratch.

FOR THE EIGHTH BATTLE

Jerry brought out a beautiful and thoroughly game tassel, scaling 4-8, which he pitted against a smart bright red handled by Hanley. The latter weighed 4-10½, but Monroe's bird made short work of him, despite the extra weight, and won the fight with comparative ease.

THE NINTH

was a struggle of the heavy weights, the expected winner being Burns' celebrated Chapel cock, a fine black red, which was pitted against a big blue, handled and owned by Hayes. The weights were 5-14, and a better matched pair one could hardly wish to see. The Hayes cock forced the fighting from the start, and won with ease, the noted Chapel being outfought from the start.

THE TENTH

was a pretty and even fight, in which Hurst put down a black-red scaling 5-8, and Campbell showed a gray, which was handled by Hayes. The latter won after a sharp tussle.

FOR THE ELEVENTH

struggle Granger put down a gray, and Hayes for Campbell a black-red, the pair falling in at about 5-7. The gray got most beautifully whipped in short order.

THE TWELFTH

fight showed the only "aquawker" of the night. Granger owned him, and he was a good-looking black-red weighing 4-15. He was met by a gray backed by Hayes. At the first fly the red got the gaff slightly, and on the second round he fairly turned tail and "hollered," amid the derisive shouts of the crowd.

At this point the matches fell out, and it was found impossible to get any more fights unless some one would concede weight. Jerry Monroe was so anxious to see something done that he matched the winner of the eighth battle—the 4-8 tassel—against a heavier bird, and set him down for the second time in the same evening. It proved an unwise attempt, and the tassel took a thrashing.

The sport after this lagged considerably, and nothing moreof much interest was done. The party started home about 4 a. m., and consequently didn't show up until late last evening.

The result of the sport was pretty satisfactory to Monroe, who won with four out of the six cocks which he put down. Hanley was pretty unlucky, losing all his battles. Hayes did fairly well, but probably didn't come out much ahead.

Monroe declares his disgust with the whole business, and said last evening that he wanted to sell all his birds and give up breeding. If he wants to close out his stock, it is a good chance for somebody. Jerry further says that he expected to fight a seven-battle main when he went out Wednesday evening, and was much disappointed at not getting on the match.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box No. 32 at 9.35 yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of fire in the three-story brick house at No. 350 State street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Hinks. Damage insignificant. Cause of fire the igniting of wood-work about a water-pipe that it was attempted to thaw out.

The explosion of escaping gas in the two-story frame building at No. 374 West Van Buren street, owned and occupied as a butcher-shop by George Wendt, caused the alarm to be sounded from Box 331 at 8:30 last evening. Damage nominal.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A fire at Nos. 28 and 30 Beekman street this morning caused a loss of $65,000, of which $50,000 is suffered by Norman L. Munroe, the publisher of widely-circulated story-papers. His insurance is $16,000.

THE COURTS.

A New Tax Question to Be Settled.

Another Batch of People Who Protest Against Their Assessments.

An Entangled Company---Various Bills for an Account.

Record of Judgments and New Suits.

Cases on Trial--Bankruptcy Business.

TAXATION.

A NEW TAX QUESTION.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by John H. Kedzie against Henry W. Gage and Hermann Lieb, which presents a new question in regard to the interpretation of a statute. It appears that in April, 1873, two lots of Kedzie's, in Ravenswood, were sold for the State and county taxes of 1871 to H. W. Gage; that they were not redeemed within two years, and a tax-deed was accordingly made in due form to Gage. The latter, however, failed to pay the taxes for 1873, and the lots were again sold in October, 1874,—within less than two years from the sale of April 3, 1873. Kedzie thereupon files his bill, claiming that he is entitled to redeem under Sec. 211 of the Revenue act, which provides, "If any purchaser of real estate sold for taxes or special assessments shall suffer the same to be again sold for taxes or special assessment before the expiration of the last day of the second annual sale thereafter, such purchaser shall not be entitled to a deed for such real property until the expiration of a like term from the date of the second sale, during which time the deed shall be subject to redemption upon the terms and conditions prescribed in this act; but the person redeeming shall only be required to pay for the use of such first purchaser the amount paid by him." The second purchaser shall be entitled to the redemption money, as provided for in the preceding section. The question, therefore, is whether Kedzie has such right to redeem, and an agreed case was made up and submitted to any one of the Judges of the Circuit Court for adjudication.

TAX CASES.

The tax-fighters still continue to pour in their bills, each thinking that his grievance is so great that he is entitled to redress, but each failing to allege any particular fraudulent circumstance. The Saginaw Salt Company was among the number, and it states that on the first day of May last, it had no personal property in West Chicago. Yet David Hallanan is attempting to collect from it a tax of $261.80, claiming that that is its share of the public burden, which it denies.

H. M. Marks, of No. 189 Clark street, also files a bill to tell his troubles. He says that about June 1 he opened a branch store in the West Side, stocking it with clothing from his South Side store; that he paid a tax on all his goods to the South Side Collector, and informed the West Town Collector of such fact, but the latter fraudulently assessed him $52.38 on his stock in West Chicago, though a tax had been previously paid on it for the same year to Michael Evans, and Marks objects most strenuously. A decree was accordingly rendered in his favor, granting the desired injunction.

William C. Poleman and Frank E. Allen, dry-goods merchants at 638 Milwaukee avenue, in their bill state that they had no property on the 1st day of May subject to taxation, but when the Assessor came to them, about June 1, they had $2,500 of goods of which they told him. They afterward learned that they were only taxable on property owned by them May 1, and immediately went to the Assessor and stated that fact to him. He promised that they should not be taxed, and slyly left the matter there, supposing it would be all right. They, however, received a notice a short time ago to pay a tax of $163.62 on a valuation of $3,800, and now ask that this tax may be enjoined on the ground that the Assessor wrongfully and improperly failed to cancel the assessment against them.

George L. Brown also files a bill against Michael Evans, stating that in May last he had no personal property in this city, and had no money invested. In November, 1875, he bought of James Pratt the billiard tables, fixtures, bar, etc., at Nos. 151 and 153 Dearborn street, for $6,713, and that there was no lien for taxes on the property at that time. Evans, however, is under the impression that complainant owes him a tax of $190, and is threatening to confiscate the property, and Brown thinks there ought to be some way for him to evade paying that amount.

Lastly, Samuel J. Pope and Henry J. Cates filed their complaint, setting out that in May last they owned $8,500 of personal property, which was assessed at that amount by Phillips, but afterward raised to $10,000, and then by the State Board to $15,200, on which a tax of $636.73 has been levied. And their plea is that the Assessor was drunk when the assessment was made.

In the Circuit Court also there was a small deluge of the same kind of legal literature. The first suit begun yesterday was against Michael Evans, and was filed by Robert P. Ober, a commission merchant at No. 11 State street, who states that in May last he returned his property at $1,000. The Assessor made it $10,000, and Ober thinks there must have been some fraud, mistake, error, or something of that kind, so that he should not be compelled to pay the amount of $636.74 levied against him.

Finally, Martin Norgren closed the tax litigation of the day by filing his bill of complaint against Evans and Phillips. He states that in May last he had a small stock of goods in an upper story of No. 149 Monroe street, worth only $500. Phillips, however, without calling on him or giving him any notice or attempting to ascertain the value, "ignorantly, carelessly, negligently, fraudulently, unjustly, and arbitrarily" assessed his goods at $8,000, which the State Board raised to $12,160, and he is now called on to pay a tax of $259.40, and if there is any law to redress such an outrage, Norgren was to it.

NEW SUITS.

THE NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

A voluminous bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by William E. Frost, Cyrus W. Pomeroy, and Ferdinand Knapwurst, on behalf of themselves and any other stockholders or creditors of the institute, against the National Lithographic Institute of Chicago, Wm. M. Jackson, Edward Ruehlow, B. H. W. Zastrow-Kussow, the German National Bank, and Hempstead Washburn. The complainants state that they are stockholders in and Directors of the Institute, which was organized in February, 1857, with a capital stock of $12,000, and was limited to the period of four years. The name was originally Essroyer, Ruehlow & Co., which was in 1873 changed to that which it now bears, and the capital stock increased to $50,000. The Company, however, has not met with great success, and in July last was obliged to compromise its indebtedness of about $7,000 with its creditors, giving notes payable one-third in work on demand, one-third in cash in one year, and the remainder in two years from date. About the same time the Company borrowed of the German-American Bank of Chicago $3,687.69, for which it gave its note, due in one year, and as security a chattel-mortgage on all its fixtures, tools, and machinery.

In August last the Company was reorganized under the general laws of the State, intending to assume the debts of the old organization, and continue its business. Shortly after this, one W. M. Jackson asked to become a stockholder, stating that he had $500 in cash and other property. The Company's affairs were explained to him, but he still wished to buy, and it was then agreed that he should take the stock of Fred Knapwurst. He was also to buy up such of the Company's notes as he could, and turn them over to the Company, which agreed to pay him in stock. Furthermore he was appointed Secretary at a salary of $35 a week, but was to give $500 security, for which in turn he was to have as security stock to double the amount. An arrangement was then made with the bank for an extension of the note, on condition that $1,000 of it was paid, which was done. The books were thereupon opened and 250 shares were subscribed for at $100 each, and an election was had resulting in the re-election of the old Directors with the exception of Jackson, who took Knapwurst's place. Jackson also went to work to buy the stock of Essroyer, Donlat, Betz, Knapwurst, and Goetz in the old Company.

Some time after, the bank put a custodian in the Company's office, but without interfering with its business. About Nov. 1, notices were sent of an election for officers, which was, at Jackson's request, set for Nov. 6. On the morning of the meeting, however, Jackson showed his character by coming to the office with a Deputy Sheriff, who proceeded to sell all the Company's property under the chattel mortgage to the bank; and Jackson, being the only one who had sufficient funds, became the purchaser for the exact amount of the note. A bill of sale was made to him on his paying $1,000 cash, and he then gave notes for the balance, and a chattel mortgage to Hempstead Washburn, which were immediately transferred to the bank. Jackson then confessed he had "been playing a d—d big game to get rid of the stock company and its creditors." He has since refused to proceed with the organization of the Company; and, with two of the Directors, has taken possession of the Company's offices and affairs, and refuses to allow the Directors to have any control in the matter. The property so sold is claimed to be worth $20,000, and the complainants charge that the sale was effected through fraud and deception on the part of Jackson, who purposely failed to inform them of the sale. They therefore ask that the sale may be declared to be void and a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the Company's affairs.

SUITS FOR ACCOUNT.

Palmer C. Smith and Job R. Remick, administrators of the estate of Remick Huston, filed a bill yesterday against Bonney, Fay & Griggs, J. C. Ayer & Co., J. D. Harvey, Goudy & Chandler, and B. F. Remick, to get possession of and title to a promissory note for $39,250, made July 15, 1872, by J. D. Harvey, together with a trust-deed securing the same on the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 10, 39, 13, which note it was claimed was by fraud transferred to B. F. Remick, one of the defendants, and by Remick again transferred to J. C. Ayer & Co. to secure a debt of Remick & Co. An injunction was also asked to the transfer of the note or trust-deed to innocent parties.

A security suit was begun by the same parties against Bonney, Fay & Griggs, B. F. Remick, J. D. Harvey, Goudy & Chandler, and the First National Bank of Westboro, Mass., to recover possession of a note for $39,250 given by B. F. Remick to the above-named bank. A third bill was also filed against Bonney, Fay & Griggs, for an accounting in regard to all securities, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness which may be in their hands belonging to the estates of Remick Huston or Andrew Huston, and for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of such assets, if any.

THE EXCELSIOR PRESS BRICK COMPANY.

Thomas A. Biddle and Isaac J. H. Wistar, Trustees, and J. H. Dulles for himself and all other bondholders of the defendant, filed a bill yesterday against the Excelsior Press Brick Company, F. H. Miller, Uriah H. Balcom, J. E. Morrison, and J. K. Morrison, to foreclose a trust deed given Dec. 9, 1873, to secure 100 bonds of $500 each. The property mortgaged was the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 10, 38, 11, with all the buildings, engines, machinery, kilns, dryers, railway tracks, etc., situated thereon. Also to foreclose a chattel mortgage given on certain brick presses, boilers, engines, pumps, etc., for further security of the same bonds.

DIVORCE.

Maggie H. Stark filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Henry H. Stark, charging him with adultery and cruel treatment, and asking for a divorce.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

John B. Brown commenced a suit for $15,000 against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

The Merchants' Bank of Lincoln, Nebraska, began a suit for $5,000 against R. Winans and W. G. Powers.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Fannie A. Kohn, administratrix, began a suit yesterday to recover $5,000 of Isaac Marks and James Marks.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Charles Armstrong began a suit in replevin yesterday against Francis Agnew, William P. Rend, and Edwin Walker, to recover about 250 tons of Briar Hill coal, valued at $1,250.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSH VS. STOREY.

The case of William Bush vs. William F. Storey, was on trial yesterday before Judge Gary in which the plaintiff claims $50,000 damages for being called a shyster. Bush tried one suit of the kind last spring in the Circuit Court and failed to recover, but he thinks he may do better in the Superior Court.

KIBBE VS. HILL.

R. K. Turner was on the stand all day yesterday, and the day was mainly consumed in the cross-examination by Mr. Barnum, who claims to have drawn out several contradictory statements from the witness.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

John Prindiville, an insurance and vessel agent of this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His preferred and secured debts amount to $17,149.49, and the unsecured to $32,598.97. The assets consist of land of the value of $36,000, but heavily incumbered, bills and notes to the amount of $12,168.40, and a one-sixth interest in the schooner Sunrise, worth $1,666.66. The petition was referred to the Register.

John H. Rogers and William F. Mayhon also went into bankruptcy, the latter by a voluntary petition; but the petitions are being copied, and the details will be given to-morrow.

In the matter of Arnold & Sisson, a creditors' meeting will be held Feb. 21 before Register Grant.

A first dividend meeting, in the case of Fox & Howard will be held before Register Hibbard Feb. 15.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed Assignee of John J. Bryant.

An Assignee will be chosen for Dugnid & Creighton to-day.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Alfred Spink, a grant of administration was made to Fannie A. Spink, under bond for $10,000.

In the estate of Edward H. Fowler, a grant of administration was made to U. B. Harrison, under bond for $20,000.

Dominick Bregandello was adjudged insane.

Louis Ludwig was tried upon the question of his sanity, and the jury disagreed. The case will be again heard on the 10th inst.

Dennis Long and Jacob Kramer, alleged to be insane, were heard, and the charge was dismissed.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Henry Smith was tried for larceny, found guilty, and his term of imprisonment was fixed at one year in the Penitentiary.

James Morrison, William Murphy, Michael Feeley, and Joseph Honors were tried for larceny and found guilty. All under age.

Selig Lowenthal was tried for larceny, found guilty, and sentenced to one day in the County Jail.

Edward Mills and John Martin were tried for riot and acquitted.

Patrick Doran was tried for larceny and found guilty.

THE CALL.

JUDGE HOPKINS—Kibbe vs. Hill.

JUDGE GARY—145, 146, 148 to 157, and 159 to 165, inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assist Judge Gary.

JUDGE MOORE—33, 34, 36.

JUDGE ROGERS—365 to 380, inclusive, except 371.

JUDGE BOOTH—428 to 444.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS.—H. Witbeck Company vs. F. J. Roelle and Joseph Roelle, $116.46.—Same vs. Matthew and Wehand Nellis, $181.66.

JUDGE GARY—N. Kock vs. Ernst C. Jaeger, $97.25.

JUDGE JAMESON—S. B. Johnson vs. Samuel Appleton; verdict, $5,140.45, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS.—Sarah E. Willford vs. James E. Hamilton; verdict, $72, and motion for new trial.—William Nelson et al. vs. B. M. Davenport; verdict, $85.55.

JUDGE BOOTH—J. K. Lake use Lazarus Silverman vs. City of Chicago, $1,625.

FINANCIAL.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—A committee of creditors of Harris, Chipman & Co., report the liabilities of the firm at $320,386, and their assets at $158,850, not including $90,000 due from John Cochran, Jr., and $75,000 which Chipman claims is a loan and not capital invested. The firm offer 37½ cents on the dollar, on time, but the creditors want 50 cents at thirty days, or they will place the firm in bankruptcy.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Steamship Hohenstaufen, from New York, has arrived out.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

THE COAL INTEREST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—All the leading coal companies have agreed to suspend mining operations from the 7th of February to the 11th of March.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gov. Beveridge visited the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal yesterday.

John Kline drove a wagon and team of horses into an air-hole while crossing the river at Omaha on the ice yesterday morning. Everything but Kline was lost.

A series of meetings will be begun in Indianapolis Sunday to awaken interest in the Southern Methodist Church, with a view of establishing here a church under its authority. The meetings will be addressed by Drs. J. B. McFerrin, of Nashville, and E. C. Mayhew, of Jacksonville, Ill.

Another meeting of the Catholic laity of Davenport was held last evening to express their views upon the non-sectarian amendment to the Constitution proposed by Senator Murphy. Eighteen delegates were present, all the Catholic churches of the city being represented. Another formal protest against the measure was adopted.

A REMARKABLE PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS.

From the Missouri Republican (St. Louis.)

Among the notable professional men of this country who have achieved extraordinary success is Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. The prominence which he has attained has been reached through strictly legitimate means, and, so far, therefore, he deserves the enviable reputation which he enjoys. This large measure of success is the result of a thorough and careful preparation for his calling, and extensive reading during a long and unusually large practice, which have enabled him to gain high commendation, even from his professional brethren. Devoting his attention to certain specialties of the science he has so carefully investigated, he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree. In these specialties he has become a recognized leader. Not a few of the remedies prescribed by him have, it is said, been adopted and prescribed by physicians in their private practice. His pamphlets and larger works have been received as useful contributions to medical knowledge. He has recently added another, and perhaps more important work, because of more general application to the list of his published writings. This book, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," is designed to enter into general circulation. Dr. Pierce has received acknowledgments and honors from many sources, and especially scientific degrees from two of the first medical institutions in the land.

AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL.

EXTRA

LAKESIDE ENTERTAINMENT.

FOUR GRAND CONCERTS.

Richings-Bernard, Camilla-Urso, Mendelssohn Quintette, Philharmonic Club.

ONLY $1.50 FOR ALL! including reserved seat. From seats in balcony, $3. Only a limited number of course tickets to be sold.

Entertainment No. 7—Monday Eve'g, Feb. 7. Richings-Bernard Costume Concert.

Admission, $1; including reserved seat. Course tickets and single tickets for sale at the hall Saturday and Monday.

The best and cheapest course ever offered here.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 4, 1876,

The Great Amphibians! The Marvels of the World!

LURLINE The Beautiful Lady Minstrels. AND WATSON The Brilliant Olio.

Emphatically a Monster Company.

Grand Matinee Saturday.

Special Performance Sunday.

M'CORMICK'S HALL.

HANS von BULOW.

FRIDAY, FEB. 4,

LAST EVENING CONCERT.

VON BULOW will play BACH Concerto in the Italian style; MOZART Fantaisie No. 3, in C minor; HAYDN Rondo giotoso in G major; BEETHOVEN Sonata appassionata; SCHUMANN Two (2) Romances and Novelette; JOACHIM RAFF Prelude and Fugue; CHOPIN Nocturne opus 27, No. 2, Tarantelle, opus 43, Ballade, opus 23, and three Valses, opus 34.

MISS LIZZIE CHOATE will appear at this concert.

Saturday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock, GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR; Reserved Seats, $2.00; at Root's, Music Store.

Ch

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 17 degrees; 10 a. m., 19; 12 m., 22; 3 p. m., 23; 8 p. m., 20. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.20; 8 p. m., 29.21.

Yesterday evening Dr. William P. Dunne was appointed Surgeon of the Second Regiment. The regiment will make its first public parade on the 17th of March, on which occasion over 900 men will turn out, fully equipped.

A sociable and full-dress drill was given by Company B of the First Regiment last evening at the Armory, No. 112 Lake street. The drill was witnessed by a large number of the lady and gentlemen friends of the company members, and at the close all present participated in an informal sociable. Dancing was, of course, the order of the evening.

The skies cleared up just in time to permit the observation of the lunar passage over the Pleiades, at the Dearborn Observatory. One or two of the contacts were obscured by the haze, but the instants of immersion of all, and most of the emersions, were noted. A rough estimate of the result indicates that the angular semi-diameter of the moon is somewhat less than assumed in the construction of the ephemeris.

Mr. Otto Pelizer has submitted a lengthy petition to the Citizens' Association. It sets forth the sale of certain "abstracts of title" to the county; the fact that they have never been paid for in full; that the Association had interposed obstacles to the collection of the balance due; and that great loss and damage have resulted therefrom to the petitioner and his associates. Upon this state of affairs he asks the Association to end the litigation, and allow him to collect the portion of the purchase money still remaining unpaid for books which are being used by the county and are producing an income.

Readers of the *Times* must have noticed that the phrase "Lazy Lieb" no longer occurs in its columns, but that the County Clerk's name is prefixed by a "Mr." All, however, may not know that one of the conditions on which a certain indictment was dismissed was that the prosecutor should not be called "lazy," and the attaches of that journal will be in future obliged to coerce their Fabers into the, to them, uncommon labor of addressing at least one man in a gentlemanly way. Another change has also come over the spirit of the *Times*, and that is in regard to the use of the word "on." Orders have been given to strike out the preposition whenever it occurs before an advert relating to future time, but to allow it to remain when relating to the past, as "on yesterday," but not "on to-morrow." Exquisite distinction, so clear and natural!

TRIFLING, BUT ENTERTAINING.

The sleighing yesterday was comparatively good. Among those who availed themselves of it was a fat Colt, who drove a handsome horse, freshly clipped and a free goer. About 4 o'clock the Colt drove up to a saloon on Clark street, and hitched on to a telegraph-pole. Then he went in for a drink. He got it, and more too. When he came out he felt good,—more than good. Jumping into the sleigh, he seized the reins and squared himself.

"Stan' aside, b'ys, till yer see him go," said he to the small crowd that had been attracted by the beauty of his horse. "Whoop! ye divil, hi yah! now whoop!"

The horse started and plunged, and threw the sleigh into the gutter.

"Bad luck to yez for a mule, anyhow. Whoop! Go on! Howld on, now, that's got behind yez? Oh! ho! now whoop! whoa! God bless me sowl, and yez asicking yer owld legs like that. Faith, yez head's the other way. Go'n now, whoop! Well, may the glory of God tie thim legs for crazy. What's the matter wid yez, and yez dansin' like the whole South of Ireland?"

But the horse plunged, and reared, and kicked again, and utterly refused to go more than 18 inches in any one direction.

"Whoop! now, hi, yah! git! git! Blast yer murtherin' old sowl, whoop! whoop! hi, hi, hi! whoa! git on! the divil perplex yez for a horse! whoop! whoa!"

"Why don't you unhitch him?" asked a bystander.

The Colt stepped slowly out of the sleigh and untied the hitch-line and then drove off.

EVANS ON THE WAR-PATH.

A SUCCESSFUL FORAY.

Though yesterday was cold and stormy, Mike Evans and his clan of Deputy-Collectors kept busily at work. A force of clerks was engaged in getting lists of the stockholders of each of the National Banks, in anticipation of sending them notices, and of levies. In the case of the First National Bank, it was found that the stock is badly divided—that is, there are a great many small shareholders, and a number of them are not residents in the State. Mike, however, proposes to levy on the moveable effects of all the stockholders who reside in the city, and seize their furniture, etc., advertise it, and the shares of those non-residents, for sale, and take possession of the banking office. This was not done yesterday because Mike could not get his lists ready, but he says he will do it to day.

ANOTHER SAW VICTIM AND LEVY.

Yesterday morning Mike Evans and one of his deputies called on a number of banks, including the Northwestern National, Corn Exchange National, Union National, and Skow-Petersen, Isberg & Co.

Mr. Sturgis, of the Northwestern, told Evans to call in Saturday, and he (Mr. Sturgis) says that he thinks the institution will pay its tax at that time. At the Corn Exchange the Collector saw Mr. Orson Smith, but as this bank has paid its taxes on previous years, Mike thinks it will this, and without murmur, as he has been invited to come around Saturday. Mr. Coolbaugh, of the Union National, has asked the Collector to call Monday.

Messrs. Skow-Petersen, Isberg & Co. declined to pay their tax, as they claimed that they had been assessed twice on the same property. One of their assessments was on a valuation of $22,800, and the tax on this was $155.10, and upon the other assessment they were taxed $159.75. They had no objection to paying the lesser amount, but declined to fork over the greater, it being, as they claimed, excessive. They were threatened with

A LEVY IN THE AFTERNOON.

About 2 o'clock Mike Evans told a TRIBUNE reporter that he was about to make a levy on the banking firm of Messrs. Skow-Petersen, Isberg & Co., and asked the news-hunter to come along as the chronicler of the event. Accordingly, at 2:45 o'clock, a force consisting of Mike Evans, two deputies, Detective Simmons, and THE TRIBUNE reporter, started off in solemn procession, the tallest man carrying the smallest receipt-book, and the shortest man carrying the large warrant-book. The route was down LaSalle to Washington, down Washington to Clark, and down Clark to South Water street, where the banking-office was reached. Evans and the reporter walked in together. "Is the President in?" asked Mike, as he forced himself

BEHIND THE COUNTER.

Mr. Mason, of Messrs. Mattox & Mason, attorneys for the firm, and Mr. Isberg made their appearance. "Are you the President?" asked Mike.

"This is Mr. Isberg," said Mr. Mattox.

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" said Mr. Isberg.

"I came here to demand your taxes," replied Mike.

Mr. Isberg—We refuse to pay.

Evans—Then I will have to take possession.

At this stage the Deputies stepped behind the counter, and Mike, having deposited the big book on an office-stool, began reading, "By virtue of the authority," etc.

A LEGAL INTERPOSITION.

Mr. Mattox—I shall hold you responsible for this levy, as I represent the firm as their attorney. I hold this is illegal.

Evans—We have no other recourse. Your redress is in the courts, and you can pay under protest. I forbid any one from disturbing this vault or these books, as we now hold possession of the effects of this firm.

One of the Deputies—Let's get an express-wagon and cart these things away.

Evans—Don't be in a hurry; go slow. Take possession of these books.

A COMPROMISE TENDERED.

Mr. Mattox—We are assessed twice on the same property, and are willing to pay you the smaller amount. This is a privilege the Court gives us.

At this stage Mr. Isberg came up with $159.75 in nice, new, crisp currency in his hand.

Mr. Mattox—We tender you this amount. Will you give us a receipt in full for this?

Evans—No, sir. I can't do it. I have a tax assessment against you for $955.10, and I will take no less.

Mr. Mattox—We have no business to be assessed twice, and have a right to tender the smaller amount.

Evans—Not to me. I want the amount of the tax called for by my receipts. Where are the keys to the vault?

NOT YET.

Mr. Isberg—You will not get in there so soon. What is this tax on?

Evans—$22,800. But I am not supposed to know anything about the assessment. Only the collection of the tax is my business.

Mr. Mattox—We have a right to pay the smaller amount.

Evans—Either pay this tax or we shall hold possession.

Mr. Mattox—We propose to do nothing to prejudice our rights.

Mr. Isberg and Mr. Mason then retired for consultation, which lasted but a few minutes. When they returned Evans was asked to read his receipt, which he did.

PAYING UNDER PROTEST.

Mr. Mattox—Then we propose to pay this under an earnest protest.

Evans—And I'll bear witness to that in court.

Mr. Isberg then proceeded to the greenback pile, and gave Mike Evans $955.10, which was counted out carefully, and so for the time the matter was ended. The firm will bring the case into court.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THOSE ALLEGED DEFECTS IN CONSTRUCTION, ETC.

An inspection of the public school buildings was recently made by the subordinates of the Superintendent of Buildings, and the result reported to the Board of Education. Mr. Ward, the Building and Supply Agent, takes exception to some of the statements made in the report. In the first place, he says there has never been a fire by accident in any public school building. The most serious complaint made by Supt. Bailey was that the doors opened in, instead of out. Where this is the case, it is undoubtedly a defect in the construction of the building, but, as managed by the janitors of the different schools, should not be the cause of any serious apprehensions. When the main doors are first opened in the morning they are hooked back, and remain so all day, so that in warm weather there is no obstruction, and in winter nothing prevents the free exit of the children except the storm-doors, which invariably open out. Though the safety of the inmates has been thus carefully guarded for years past, and no accident has ever happened, yet the main doors will be altered as desired by Superintendent Bailey. In the buildings which have recently been erected, the doors are hung so as to open out. The doors of the school rooms, however, nearly all open in. Changes were constantly being made to perfect ventilation, and in the large majority of buildings it was now good. In some houses, which were put up a long time ago, it will be next to impossible to make any changes, owing to the construction of the buildings. But there are not over three or four in this class. Some even of these are merely ranked buildings, and will soon be given up for more convenient and healthy ones. All furnaces not sufficiently guarded will be attended to at once.

Mr. Ward then replies to the alleged defects seriatim as follows:

High School—There are no stove-pipes in the High School to be too near the ceiling, as alleged by Mr. Bailey. It is heated from a steam boiler 40 feet from the building. Ventilation only fair.

Normal School—The door-frames, which are said to be too near the furnace-pipes, are from 8 to 10 inches from any stove-pipe. The building is safe.

Jones School—Two-inch stand-pipe, with connections on every floor. The heating apparatus is in another building. There are three ample exits.

Scammon School—This is about thirty years old, and has many defects. The ventilation is only by the windows. The door in the rear will be opened again. It was closed because not needed.

Kinzie School—In this the ventilation is not the best, but immediate steps will be taken to remedy the defects. The woodwork has all been protected from the stoves by tin and sheet iron, and the needed repairs to the roof will be made in the spring.

The Kinzie Branch—A rented building, and not perfectly adapted to school purposes. It is perfectly safe, however.

Franklin School—In good condition, large exits, and regular ventilating flues.

Washington School—The doors which do not open out are hooked back during the day. It is a safe and well ventilated building.

Moseley School—The old building needs repairs. The new one is in good condition.

Foster School—The furnaces are all inclosed with brick, and stand where first put up, and are considered safe.

Ogden School—Such repairs as are needed in the roof will be made in the spring. In other respects the house is all right. The doors in the new building swing out.

Wells School—Ventilation is fair.

Haven School—Three ample exits.

Holden School—Four large doors for egress.

Dore School—The ventilation is bad, but changes will be made immediately which will remedy the defects.

Hayes Branch—All defects complained of by Supt. Bailey have been attended to. The Board expects to remove the building in the spring.

Carpenter School—The only alterations needed are in the boiler-room, and these will be made at once.

Burr School—The little improvement which was needed has been made, and the building is considered safe.

King School—This is very well ventilated, and the hot-air pipes are sufficiently protected by a double sheeting of tin.

Wicker Park—This is a rented building, and the ventilation at present is not good, but will be remedied. The same may be said of the Pearson.

Walsh School—Safe, and general condition good, except roof, which will be fixed in the spring. The Pickard is about the same, and also the Wentworth.

Butler School—The woodwork around the furnace is protected by iron; the ventilation is good.

Calumet Avenue—There are four exits, and the ventilation is fair.

Sangamon School—This is another one of the old buildings, having been erected twenty years ago. The ventilation is poor, but the building is in good condition otherwise.

Polk School—Ventilation is fair. The woodwork near the furnace has been removed or protected.

Ward School—Ventilation excellent; the building is a safe one.

LaSalle Street School—This is a leased building, and is defective in ventilation, which will be attended to. It is safe in case of fire.

THE "PRAIRIE FARMER" AND JOHN S. WRIGHT.

The Rev. J. Ambrose Wight, writing from Bay City, Mich., under date of Feb. 1, in relation to the lecture on "Early Chicago" recently delivered in McCormick's Hall, says:

My early Chicago is earlier. I arrived there in September, 1836, and had my headquarters there till May, 1843, when I removed there, and remained till May, 1865.

The thing that more especially pleases me in the lecture is the tribute to my old friend, John S. Wright. If Chicago, the State of Illinois, and the old Northwest, owe anything to anybody, it is to John S. Wright. The secure state his movement in the matter of the Central Railroad. That was not only one of his undertakings for the public good. For a dozen years he was constantly engaged in some scheme with the same end. His establishment of and success with the *Prairie Farmer* were things remarkable, considering his age and supposed qualifications for such a work. He had never done a day's work on a farm in his life, and presumptively knew nothing about it. But he possessed a remarkable insight into public needs. He started his paper, freely acknowledging his own deficiencies, but threw himself on the help of the farmers, whose acquaintance he constantly made,—putting as his motto at the head of his paper, "Farmers, write for your paper." And this flag was still flying in the last copy I have seen of that journal. For ten years that paper held a place which money could never pay for, and was essential to the growth of the country where it circulated,—settling, one after another, such questions as these: "Will the cultivated grasses grow on prairie lands?" "Can sheep be kept to advantage here?" "Can orchards be a success?" "How shall we fence these open lands?" and hundreds of other questions of like kind, which the machinery to be used on the farm; the stock most profitable; and the claims of dozens of discoveries and inventions good, and good for nothing. Mr. Wright relinquished the helm, it is true, after a year and a half; but his enthusiasm and insight gave impulse and direction, and made it a success.

Then the system of public schools in Illinois owes its first impulse and direction to him, though he knew no more of school-teaching than of farming. He began work at that as soon as his paper was fairly launched; set up a department in it for public-school education, corresponded and wrote unwearedly for it. There was no system of schools in the State at that time. The "common school," on the South Side, for Chicago was kept in a story-and-a-half building, up stairs,—the building standing at the corner of State and Madison streets,—the pedagogue being a Mr. Bennet, I think; and my impression is that the school was common enough. The schools over the State were just as they happened to be.

Mr. Wright drew up a system for the State, published it, printed circulars, got friends to back it, and had it made a law, against a pretty strong dislike from the southern and central parts of the State. And, when he found it defective, he reconstructed it, and it became a new law. And this old law of Mr. Wright's, made over as the Indian, gun was, is the system now. True, he soon got powerful helpers in Chicago; among whom, I remember as the earliest, William Jones, J. V. Shumway, Dr. Foster, W. H. Brown, and Flood Moseley,—succeeded by such others as the Hon. Mark Skinner, John Wentworth, and a good many more, including William H. King, Esq.

Another of Mr. Wright's public movements was that of the 10-per-cent-loan law. The Legislature, moved by the southern Granger interest, had passed a law making a higher interest than 6 per cent usurious. Mr. W. knew that a repeal of that law was a hopeless undertaking. But it prevented all obtaining of money for use,—operating especially hard against the interests of Chicago and the northern end of the State, where recovery from the Snake disasters of 1836-7 had set in with a good deal of strength. He therefore drew up an amendment to the 6-per-cent law, allowing an interest of 10 per cent "on money loaned." As usual, his circulars flew like the leaves of autumn; and, contrary to the prediction of many, the amendment passed the Legislature. The relief was instantaneous and great.

Chicago—old Chicago—knows Mr. Wright's peculiarities well enough. He saw further into a subject, in the beginning, than most men. But, once in it, he seemed to love his ability to handle it, and often had interest in it; and the outcome sometimes threw undeserved obloquy on the whole undertaking. Had he been able to carry things through as he began them, he had probably been a millionaire, and alive to-day.

Mr. Wight does not state, what most of our older citizens know, that, when Mr. Wright "relinquished the helm" of the *Prairie Farmer*, "a year and a half" after it started, he committed it to Mr. Wight, as its editor. The sterling integrity, untiring zeal, sharp, strong common sense, and trenchant pen of Mr. Wight made the *Prairie Farmer* for many years one of the very best agricultural papers ever published in this country. Mr. Wright was too completely absorbed in the other important enterprises of which Mr. Wight speaks, to give much attention to his paper, though retaining the proprietorship of it. But to his enterprise in starting it, and to that of Mr. Wight in conducting it, Chicago and the Northwest owe a far greater debt of gratitude than they will ever be able to repay, or even appreciate. Those were forming epochs in our history, and much of our wonderful progress and prosperity are the direct results of their labors.

GOVERNING THE TEMPERATURE.

THE REV. L. B. WOOLFOLK,

of Lexington, Ky., lectured last night as the First Baptist Church, before the Art Circle organized by members of the congregation. The problem which he discussed was the possibility of a method for bringing the currents of the atmosphere, and the storms which they produce, under the control of man.

The lecturer began by stating that the temperature is governed by the wind; that the south wind brings the warmth of a summer clime, while the north wind brings arctic cold. If the south wind could be kept blowing all winter over the continent, the weather would be constantly warm.

He then showed that the south wind is always on the surface of the earth, except during storms. And even during storms that the north wind never has but one track at once, and that, at all points away from the storm-track the south wind is blowing upon the surface. Consequently, if man can make a track for the north wind, and keep it there, he can by this means keep the south wind on the surface at all other points, and thus maintain genial weather.

Storms were simply the result of a conflict between these two currents,—the one passing toward the pole, the other toward the equator. It was plain that the stratum of warm air along the surface of the earth, as it approaches the pole, must be compressed together, and the two opposite currents, upon meeting, were, so to speak, banked up against each other, and the smaller, but more easily concentrated, southward current makes for itself a breach. This was effected sometimes by electricity, but far more frequently by a mechanical process, the result of pressure.

He then proceeded to show how a cannonade always breaks a track for the north wind, and cited many instances where battles had caused an eruption of the polar current, and also showed, by facts, that when one continent was thus ravaged by the boreal wind, the other continents were bathed in the genial warmth of the south wind. He said that the Pacific Ocean is the best track for the polar current, and proposed to keep it there by cannoning from upon the westermost of the Aleutian Islands. He was eloquent in depicting the effect of thus keeping open the boreal track in the Pacific. The deserts of Asia and America would be visited with seasonable rains; warm winds would blow up the Atlantic into the Arctic Ocean, bearing before them tropical waters, until the Arctic coasts, swept with tropical winds, would become habitable, and the Arctic seas, flooded with tropical air and tropical waters, would become the highway of commerce, and vessels would sail through open water at the pole.

MUSICAL.

THE THIRD VON BULOW CONCERT.

The third of the series of Von Bulow concerts will be given this evening at McCormick's Hall, with the following admirable programme:

PART I.

1. Concerto in the Italian style (1726) ..... Bach
2. { a. Fantaisie No. 3 in C minor ..... Mozart
   { b. Rondo Giojoso in C major ..... Haydn
3. Cavatina from "Der Freischütz" ..... Von Weber
   Miss Lizzie Cronyn.
4. Sonata appassionata in F minor, Opus 57 ..... Beethoven
5. { a. Two romances from Opus 28, and novelette from Opus 21 ..... Schumann
   { b. Prelude and fugue from Opus 72.
6. { a. Chant de Mai.
   { b. Barcarole ..... Meyerbeer
   Miss Lizzie Cronyn.
7. { a. Nocturne, Opus 37, No. 2 in G major
   { b. Tarantella, Opus 43
   { c. Ballade, Opus 23 ..... Chopin
   { d. Three valses, Opus 34

Yesterday Von Bulow left the city for Milwaukee by special train, and gave a concert there last evening to a very large audience.

THE GERMAN MILITARY BAND.

That excellent musical organization, the German Military Band, which has been giving concerts with so much success during the past week, will play this evening at the Plymouth Congregational Church, near the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, with an excellent programme. The admirable qualities of this auditorium for music will make their performance unusually interesting, and the location of the church will give South Siders an opportunity which they have not enjoyed before of hearing them without discomfort. The prices have been fixed at a rate so cheap that every one can go. The programme will be as follows:

PART I.

1. Overmasion March—"Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
2. Overture—"Egmont" ..... Beethoven
3. { a. "Die Kapelle" ..... Kreutzer
   { b. "Schafers Sonntagslied"—for 4 Waldhorner.
   Messrs. Mudra, Keck, Stapp, and Rabe.
4. "Cherubs' Dreams"—Tempo di Valse ..... Schreiner
5. "Farewell"—Horn solo ..... Lubeck
   Mr. Mudra.
6. "Angels' Reunion"—Tempo di Polacca, for cornet solo ..... Legendre
   Mr. Gessert.

PART II.

7. Overture—"Wilhelm Tell" ..... Rossini
8. "Evening Bells"—Oboe solo ..... E. Bach
   Mr. Schebe.
9. Camellien—Quadrille ..... Komsack
10. "Stabat Mater" ..... Rossini
11. "Rejoicing"—Tempo di Polacca ..... Kral
12. Musikalische Nebelbilder, Grosses Potpourri ..... Witte

LOCAL LETTERS.

RELIEF TICKETS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—My business is on Canal street, near the County Agent's office, and it is a daily occurrence that some one of the poor wretches who depend upon the bounty of that office drops in to inquire the way to it, or wanders into my place by mistake. They are sad visitors always, and have some wretched stories to tell, and, when they are invested with one of the relief-tickets of that common charity, it is fair to suppose that they have given the Commissioners good proof that they deserve it. Many of them are foreigners, whose characters are hard for me to pass an opinion upon; but frequently there are well-spoken but unfortunate Americans, who I can readily discover are worthy every pound of food and fuel bestowed upon them. With such I invariably pass a few remarks when opportunity arises. The information I derived to-day from a poor widow of this description, who is aged and worthy, and supports a sick daughter nearly doubled up with rheumatism, only reiterates what I frequently hear these poor people say. Her meat ticket entitles her to 3 pounds of beef, and four of these tickets have to last a month. The butcher points her beyond his salable meat to a miserable pile of refuse especially chosen for this class of customers, and out of this she has to take what he chooses to give her. Not a fit piece can she even get to broil or roast for her invalid daughter, and to make it palatable at all it must be boiled. The half-pound of tea and coffee which her ticket entitles her to she cannot use at all, and, sooner than receive the trash, she takes bread instead. Of fuel her allowance is a half-ton of Wilmington coal monthly, and in return for her ticket she receives scarcely more than a quarter of a ton. As the County Agent's office is her only source of dependence, she is obliged to eke out this poor little quantity of fuel until the next month comes around, and it would make any heart ache but that of a County Commissioner to hear her tell how she does it. In the competition for the county supplies compels contractors to treat the poor in this manner, is it not high time that fair prices, wholesome supplies, and full measure should be the paramount objects to guide the proper authorities in selecting them? A pound of good wholesome meat, or a half-pound of fair coffee or tea, would give ten times the nutriment, and I am sure that a square half-ton of hard coal would give four times the comfort, of any nutriment or comfort that can be derived from these same articles as they are at present supplied. J. S. DOTTEN.

IT NEVER HAPPENED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—In your issue of to-day I notice a little fiction relating to an incident which is purported to have taken place at the premises known as 56 West Harrison. Begging your and your informant's pardon, no such scene as you represent occurred at 56 West Harrison last Wednesday night, or on any other night, which can be proven by no less than four very respectable families now occupying said premises. The lady referred to in that base fabrication did not sleep in the room formerly occupied by the vermin known as A. P. Hittle, but in another apartment, on a mattress laid on the floor, and, moreover, the said vermin, A. P. Hittle, had no room at the place designated at the time mentioned, but had removed his effects therefrom on the Sabbath preceding the night on which said scene is represented as taking place (instigated to his removal by the order of the lady owning the premises) on account of his infamous conduct and indecent language. Moreover, no arrest was ever threatened the aforementioned lady by the parties named, but the said A. P. Hittle, for his misconduct, was only saved from arrest by the mistaken kindness of the two aforementioned ladies, shown in their interposition for him in pity for his piteous whines and promises of doing better in future. M. A. VERNON.

CRIMINAL.

Dora McDonald languishes at the Armory, where she is detained to answer the charge of larceny as bailee booked against her.

Some unknown party took a bundle of account books last evening from the wagon of Whitcomb & Brown, of No. 67 Market street, while on the way home.

Fred Fraise, for attempting to massacre his wife last evening at their home on North avenue, near Clybourn, will explain his ungallant conduct to Kaufmann this morning.

Thomas Duff, a till-tapper, is an inmate of the Chicago Avenue Station for attempting to ply his vocation at the expense of Patrick Golden, a grocer at No. 68 North Wells street.

Detective Rickey recovered an overcoat, sealskin cap, and pair of fur-gloves at a pawnshop last evening. The property is valued at about $40, and has been identified as belonging to George J. Bowdles.

James Murray claimed to have come from Woodstock for medical treatment. But as he has in days past been up for a pickpocket, Justice Foote believed the story of his vagrancy, and fined him $3 and costs.

Detective McGarigle yesterday recovered diamonds and other jewelry estimated to be worth $500 from a pawn-shop on South Halsted street. The property was identified as having been stolen from the residence of Louis Rathgerber, near the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-third street, some time ago.

John C. Connelli and John Driscoll were arrested by Detective Behn at the Michigan Southern Depot yesterday afternoon while endeavoring to negotiate a loan on a Paisley shawl, for the possession of which they were unable to account. The prisoners were locked up at the Central, where the shawl is retained, awaiting a claimant.

Commissioner Phil A. Hoyne, while walking on West Taylor street, near Hoyne, on his way home Wednesday evening, was assaulted by three young ruffians, who had evidently a desire to plunder him of his loose change. One of them struck at his head with a club, but the weapon missed fire and lighted upon the Commissioner's left shoulder. He immediately turned upon his assailants, whereupon they fled, and succeeded in making their escape.

Albert Hubert has resided with Josephine Miller, a colored girl, at No. 136 Pacific avenue, for a number of years. She is employed as servant in Cheyenne, and has saved $130, which she deposited with Hubert. Yesterday their partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and she demanded a return of the money she had intrusted to his keeping. He refused, and Josephine secured his arrest. On introduction to Summerfield resulted in the committal of the prisoner to the County Jail in default of $300 bail.

Josie Howard, Jennie Adams, and Mollie Keller, are denizens of a wicked part of the town, and have not an unblemished reputation. The three sallied out upon the war-path, and captured two unsophisticated Grangers from Missouri,—Nicholas Watson and William Kilman,—who were loaded with money, the result of the sale of their stock. The pair were easily persuaded into the den where, they claim, they were relieved of about $40. The three doves were arrested, and were held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500 each by Justice Foote.

John Kennedy, a substitute mail-carrier, residing at No. 25 Liberty street, was yesterday arrested by U. R. Hawley and brought before Commissioner Hoyne, charged with various crimes in connection with the mail service. The testimony went to show that respondent had embezzled the contents of several registered letters which he had stolen from the mail intrusted to him for delivery. He was also shown to have forged the names of the persons to whom the letters were addressed on the receipt-book, and it appeared, still further, that he had signed fictitious names to the book. After hearing the testimony, Commissioner Hoyne held Kennedy in $3,000 bail, in default of which he was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. During the examination there were present Postmaster Martin, the U. S. Blackmer, and John Hubbard, of the Post-Office.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The collectors for the delinquent personal tax of 1874 returned $200 into the County Treasury yesterday.

The Committee on Education will take a sleigh-ride to the Normal School at Englewood to-day, on an official visit.

The Grand Jury for the February term of the Criminal Court will be impaneled Monday. Will Ed Phillips be made foreman?

The County Treasurer begins to think that it is about time that he was hearing from the Town Collectors, and has sent those dignitaries word to that effect.

"Hank" Davis, the murderer of Whyland, will start for Joliet Tuesday, at the head of a gang of lesser criminals. His sojourn will be twenty-one years, unless sooner pardoned.

Lewis, the Granger journalist, is still behind the bars. He did not venture to move with his petition for release on a writ of habeas corpus yesterday, and it is said will take another course.

To-morrow will be sentence-day in the Criminal Court. Prominent among those to be arraigned will be Henry Saxton, the convicted judge of election; Douglas, the divorce shyster; and Cole, the bigamist, and the band of burglars recently convicted.

WHERE ARE THE OTHER NEW BROOMS?

Col. Cleary has already gained the reputation of being the most industrious member of the County Board. As the head of the Hospital Committee he is particularly active, not only seeing that the requisitions for that institution are kept in bounds, but also that the contractors for furnishing supplies live up to their contracts. He is the only member who gives his personal attention to the receipt of the stores ordered. Following out his line of action in this respect alone, he must prove a valuable member of the Board.

A REMEDY FOR DULL TIMES.

Business has been very dull around many of the county offices for some time. This is probably because the heads of the several offices have not learned that to "advertise" makes business, and is the secret of all success. If it were more generally known that Gen. Lieb issued marriage licenses for $1.50, who doubts but business in his office would materially increase? If it were known also that the beds in the Jail were clean and neat, and the food excellent, and the chances of acquittal very large, who doubts but crime would receive an impetus and the Jail be crowded to overflowing? There is nothing like advertising, gentlemen! The County Board has tried it on the Insane Asylum, and is already reaping a rich harvest.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a meeting of Ninth Ward Republicans this evening at No. 33 Blue Island avenue.

The Rev. C. C. Marston gives his popular lecture, "The Tabernacle of Moses," illustrated by a complete model, this evening at Barrington.

The Ellis Avenue Church has given up its old place of worship; and Dr. McKaig, its pastor, will preach Sunday in Wood's Museum, at 11 a. m.

Henry Vincent, the eloquent English orator, will deliver the next Sunday lecture at McCormick Hall. His subject will be "Oliver Cromwell." Admission 10 cents.

The subject for discussion at the next meeting of the Fourth Ward Republican Club, Saturday evening, at 960 Wabash avenue, will be "The best manner and proper time for the nomination of Aldermen."

The sale of course tickets for the four Lakeside entertainments in Farwell Hall will be resumed to-morrow morning, and single admission tickets can also be secured for the Richings-Bernard concert Monday evening.

The literary and social entertainment to be given by the Ladies' Committee at the Chicago University Building, at 7:30 this evening, should be carefully recollected and punctually attended. The ladies promise an excellent and entertaining programme.

The members of the National Butter and Egg Association, and all others interested in the dairy interest of the Northwest, are requested to meet at the Produce Exchange Rooms, corner Lake and LaSalle streets, this afternoon at 2:30, to make arrangements for attending the annual Convention to be held at Davenport, Ia., the first Wednesday in March, 1876.

The North Chicago Hebrew Congregation has rented the chapel of the New England Church, corner of North Dearborn street and Delaware place. The first service in this locality will take place to-morrow. The Rev. A. Norden will deliver an English sermon, having for its subject "The Life of the Just."

An adjourned meeting of publishers of auxiliary sheets will take place at the Commercial Hotel in this city Tuesday at 10 o'clock. To this meeting the publishers of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan are invited. The business before it will be the question of demanding compensation for advertisements furnished with these sheets, or else agree, to a man, to discard the advertisements altogether; also to form a union for future benefit and protection.

ALEXIAN HOSPITAL.

The German Military Band will give a concert Feb. 15 at McCormick Hall for the benefit of the Alexian Brothers' Free Hospital, an excellent charity, which needs and deserves assistance. It is doing grand work among the sick and suffering, and, since it charges patients nothing for attendance, medicines, etc., must necessarily have outside support. On the following day Mr. Beck, the leader of the band, will have a benefit.

THE CITY-HALL.

Water-rents yesterday were $1,933, and receipts from the City Collector $1,612.

The Board of Public Works yesterday issued an estimate of $1,830 to Gindele Bros. for the cut-stone work on the West Side pumping-works.

The Metropolitan, Wood's, Merchants', and St. Charles Hotels were inspected yesterday. Nothing condemnatory was found, and the few defects will be easily corrected by slight alterations.

Inspector Bailey yesterday succeeded in razing to the ground the old tannery near Main street bridge that had been condemned as unsafe. He had the assistance of a portion of the Fire Department, and the job took two and a half hours.

No steps have yet been taken in regard to redistricting the city; that business will probably be taken up at the next meeting of the Council. As yet no one seems to know anything at all positive about it. It has been proposed by some that the First and Second Wards be united to form one, and likewise the Nineteenth and Twentieth, and that the West Side should be left as it is. Then there would remain only the work of renumbering the different wards.

Since the time of estimates and appropriations is at hand, that subject occupies the minds of many of the Aldermen, and the almost universal sentiment among them is that expenses should be reduced. The spirit of economy has taken strong hold of them all. In conversation yesterday with one of the members of th Council a TRIBUNE reporter was informed that he had conversed with almost all of his fellow-officers on the subject of appropriations, and he had come to the conclusion that the city would have to be run this year on a very small sum of money; in fact so small that it would be no easy matter for the heads of departments to make both ends meet. He was not in favor of allowing any additional men in the Fire or Police Departments, he did not want any new schools at present, was satisfied with the present extent of sewerage, and would even advocate the reduction of salaries of the city employes. He was sure that his ideas were entertained by most of the Aldermen, and he thought that the appropriation bills this year would be cut down in a way never equaled before.

LAURA BRIDGEMAN.

Dr. Howe's Successful Efforts to Educate Her.

The Boston *Traveller* has the following interesting statement concerning Miss Laura Bridgeman:

"In a village in the mountains of New Hampshire, the late Dr. Samuel G. Howe found the subject of his sketch, then 6 years old, blind, deaf, dumb, and nearly destitute of the sense of taste, scarlet fever having deprived her of these gifts. She was thus excluded from all the beauties of God in nature, and seemed little better than a piece of marble chiseled in human form, and that form containing a flickering spark of an immortal soul. Her father was a well-to-do farmer, and her mother a woman of much intelligence, who gladly consented to place her little daughter in care of Dr. Howe. Accordingly she was brought to Boston, and a process of instruction immediately commenced. She was first taught to use her hands and to acquire a command of her muscles and limbs, and afterward, by means of a pen and pin, to distinguish two articles by arbitrary signs. Then from monosyllables she learned all the letters of the alphabet, and how to arrange them to represent objects. She soon acquired a knowledge of numerals, punctuation, etc., and then she gained the power of expressing thought, the names of things, etc. The next process taught her was to recognize the same signs in embossed types. She worked with great eagerness, thus rewarding the watchful care of her devoted teacher.

"Miss Bridgeman is now in her 46th year, and between her home and the Perkins Institution she has passed her time thus far. She is tall, slight, graceful in form and motion, wears green bands across her eyes, is very demonstrative, and her face at times radiates with emotion. She dresses with great care,—more to please her friends than herself,—and takes pride in showing her gold watch and other female ornamentations. She is quite expert in crocheting and plain needle-work, and takes much delight in assisting one of the teachers in the sewing department. A few days ago she was at work with perhaps a dozen of the pupils, turning the hems of napkins, and threading needles with her fingers and teeth. She exhibited some of her handiwork as much pride as a soldier bearing a trophy from a battle-field. A lady, on the occasion referred to, made a purchase from her of a crochet mat, and, with clear articulation, Miss Bridgeman repeated the word 'money' twice. She can utter intelligibly the name of a teacher, and such words as baby, doe. She forms words with a lead pencil, by the aid of a French writing-board. This latter article has grooved lines about an eighth of an inch deep, an inch or so apart, running transversely across the pasteboard. She takes her paper and presses it into the grooves, thus making depressions which can be felt by the pencil point, and when slightly pressed leaves a letter mark. In furnishing her autograph she writes above her name a Scripture text. On her being asked if she realized the meaning of the quotation, 'The Lord is my Shepherd,' she replied, 'fully.' On learning that her questioner had been a Sabbath-school teacher for eighteen years, she clasped her hands with delight, and made an attempt in a rapturous manner to speak, giving forth a lurid-like sound. Miss Bridgeman, after the death of her father, was selfishly deprived of the little property he left for herself and her mother, and she continued to earn a little money by the use of her needle. She, however, possesses the interest of a bequest of $2,000 from the Loring fund. Yesterday this lady was feeling acutely the death of the noble man who brought out her imprisoned spirit from chaos. She is a living monument of his devotion, patience, hope, waiting, watching, and giving eyes to the blind and language to the dumb lips. The Emperor of Prussia sent Dr. Howe a gold medal for his marvelous achievement in educating Laura Bridgeman. The attention of the European world was first drawn to Miss Bridgeman's most extraordinary case through Charles Dickens' 'Notes,' in which a very full account was given, and a deserved eulogium passed upon Dr. Howe."

MORE GRAND TALK.

LARAMIE CITY, Wy., Feb. 3.—News from the Centennial Mine has just been received. The spur of the Centennial lode, which yielded the ore running over 2,500 ounces of gold to the ton, continues to yield ten thousand dollar rock, bearing five hundred times richer than the ore first milled. The drift is within a few feet of the Side Foot vein, which is supposed to be equally rich at the same level.

ARKANSAS FLOODS.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 3.—No through mail has been received here from St. Louis since Saturday. The Iron Mountain Railroad is submerged by water near Poplar Bluffs, in Missouri. A passenger train loaded with people is waterbound at Corning, and has been for several days.

"What Shall We Do with Our Girls?" Mrs. Livermore asks. The Fiji Islander would reply, "Eat them"; the Hindoo, "Drown them"; but we say, Get them a light-running Domestic, and learn them to do their own sewing.

ERRING WOMEN.

Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Refuge.

Work of the Year—The New Building—The Finances.

The annual meeting of the